THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

March 2, 1940

Shanghai Perched on Rim of a Volcano

An Editorial

Japan's Food Supply Crisis

BY JOHN AHLERS

America and the Wars

BY WILBUR BURTON

Student Tells of Tortures

BY CHUAN-MIN KENG

Changes in Peiping Legation Quarter

By George Gorman

VOLUME 92 PRICE 30 CENTS (In China) NUMBER 1

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NEW YORK WASHINGTON LONDON

What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

"ANY OTHER RIOTER"

To the Editor:

The Japanese maintain in Chicago—in the **Tribune** building—a propaganda center which they call the Japanese Foreign Trade Bureau. Recently a friend of mine, with whom I have done business for many years, received a letter and an attractive booklet from Mr. Suejiro Ogawa, director of the Bureau. My friend, who is a leading businessman in Chicago, replied to Mr. Ogawa to the following effect:

"Dear Sir—Since the last paragraph of your letter calls for an expression of our opinion of the present situation, I believe it will be beneficial to you to get the feelings of our particular company.

"Prior to Japan's invasion of China, we enjoyed a small but satisfactory volume of business with several valued customers in China. Since the Japanese invasion of China, that business has practically disappeared and we are personally familiar with the circumstances under which our friends and customers in China are undertaking to continue in business. We are satisfied that the continuation of the present tactics of the Japanese Army will be destructive of such business as we had in China.

"So this company, speaking from a business standpoint, regards your country very much as we would any rioter who unlawfully entered into and destroyed the premises of any valued customer of ours. There may be other businessmen in America who feel differently. I personally have not encountered them.

"I do not see how there can be any resumption, let alone increase, of good feeling between the two countries until Japan removes its army and puppets from China.

"I hope that this letter is as clear an expression as you would ask for."

THE PRESIDENT

Chicago, Jan. 20, 1940

WE ARE REBUKED

To the Editor:

In your issue of the 24th instant, you stated that the China News Agency contradicted itself by stating on the one hand, General Chiang had firmly rejected General Lung Yen's Demilitarization Plan of Yunnan Province, and, on the other, that the proposal was originated by General Chiang himself.

If you read our news items at all, you should read them with care, especially as you are a verteran journalist.

Attached hereto for your information are copies of news items on this subject. You will note that it was not General Chiang but the National Supreme Defence Council that rejected the proposal.

Evidently you "leapt before you looked".

CHINA NEWS AGENCY

Shanghai, February 25, 1940

Editor's Note:—We do not concede the point which Mr. Wang Ching-wei's China News Agency attempts, very feebly, to make. Gen. Chiang is chairman of the Supreme National Defense Council and that body would hardly be likely to make any decision of which he did not approve. The attempt to draw a distinction between Gen. Chiang and the Council would appear to indicate that Wang has changed at least one of his conceptions of the Chinese Government. It used to be his complaint that Gen. Chiang completely dominated all vital government organs.

ONLY TWO COPIES

To the Editor:

I think I have had the worst record of all of **The China Weekly Review's** subscribers. I only received two copies in many weeks, but those two copies were read by every English-reading member of our staff and are still going the rounds of the community. They have been greatly appreciated, perhaps more than the copies we have missed, which evidently are being read by others. I suppose none of us enjoy seeing ourselves as others see us. I am trusting that I may yet receive some further copies and I am not blaming anyone; I only hope that the copies I have missed may be doing some home missionary work.

D. C.

Somewhere in Shantung,
Jan. 25, 1940

YUNNAN RAIL BOMBING

To the Editor:

The bombing of the Yunnan Railway, an international line of communications, by the Japanese, proves that Japan will never respect the rights and interests of other Powers as she has repeatedly promised to do. Nor does she have any intention of honoring international law.

How is Japan's challenge to be answered? Sanctions, jointly applied by the Powers, are the only way of bringing Japan to her senses, for Tokyo does not heed international protests. At best Tokyo promises not to repeat the offense, but the actions are nearly always repeated.

MU WEN-FU

Kunming, Feb. 9, 1940

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWENTY TWO DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. ADD $3.00 TO COVER EXTRA POSTAGE TO HONGKONG. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917. BY AIR-MAIL—TO CHUNGKING AND ELSEWHERE IN WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CHINA THE RATE IS $38.00 A YEAR OR $20.00 FOR A HALF-YEAR.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS." COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES. COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Rates of Exchange, Shanghai, February 29, 1940

Demand selling rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$14.81

Demand buying rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$14.51

Demand selling rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$58.18

Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$57.74

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

February 27, 1940

STOCKS	*Opening*	*10.30 a.m.*
Amer. Locomotive	19	Unq.
Amer. Waterworks	9½	9⅝
Anaconda Copper	29⅝	29⅞
Bethlehem Steel	Unq.	76¾
Chrysler	83¼	83¾
Elec. Bond & Sh.	6⅞	6⅞
Gen. Motors	53¼	53⅜
Goodyear T. & R.	24	24¼
Gt. Nthrn., Rly., pfd.	Unq.	23⅜
Lockheed Aircraft	30¼	30¼
Mont. Ward	53¾	54
N. Y. Central	16⅜	16½
Texas Corp.	43⅞	43⅞
U. S. Steel	57½	57¾
COMMODITIES		
New York Cotton May	10.95	10.90
New York Rubber May	18.02	18.02
New York Hides June	13.81	13.81 B
Chicago Wheat May	—	102
Chicago Corn May	—	56¼
N. Y. Sugar, No. 4 May	—	1.57 B
N. Y. Silk, No. 1 July	—	2.70

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中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類
Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China
Vol. 92 Shanghai, Saturday, March 2, 1940 No. 1

SHANGHAI PERCHED PERILOUSLY ON THE RIM OF A VOLCANO

THERE have been more than a few indications in recent months of the seriousness of Shanghai's economic plight, both as regards the financial situation of the municipal administration of the International Settlement (to a lesser extent in the case of the French Concession) and the desperate hardship of the masses of the city. Lately, steps have been taken or proposed which show that the authorities of the two foreign-controlled areas have at long last awakened to the necessity of doing something about it.

We have pointed out before the curious anomoly which becomes apparent on a moment's serious reflection, namely, the unprecedented industrial and commercial prosperity of the city side by side with ever-increasing hardships for the masses and growing financial difficulties of the municipal administrations. Industrial plants and commercial enterprises, in nearly all their main branches, made record profits last year, while on the clear-cut showing of the competent authorities the producers of this profit have never been worse off. While company chairmen have sat in comfortable board rooms congratulating shareholders on exceptionally successful working years, hungry crowds have been raiding rice shops in the often vain hope of purchasing a little of the food whose price has soared way beyond the reach of their slender pocket-books. Investigators have ascertained that workers in the Western District, largest industrial area of the city, are now reduced to living on rice alone—and not very much of that. Vegetables, meat and fish—not to speak of such luxuries as fruit—are utterly beyond their reach. Malnutrition is beginning to sap the strength of those now living and threatens the generations unborn.

Rice is now more than four times the price at which it could be purchased prior to the hostilities in 1937. Soft coal brought here from Calcutta was quoted at $280 a ton last week, and hard coal from French Indo-China at from $120 to $140 a ton. There have been huge price increases in nearly all commodities, both locally-produced and imported. So desperate has the situation become for the poorer section of the population—and that means the huge majority—that suicides due to poverty and despair are now almost daily occurrences.

Another indication of the crisis which has entered the lives of the poor is the extraordinary number of strikes. In 1939, according to the annual report of the Shanghai Municipal Police which was published last week, there were 96 strikes involving 24,628 workers in the International Settlement as compared with 21 involving 6,149 workers in 1938. A total of 100,840 working days was lost as compared with 27,814 in 1938. Forty-six of the 96 strikes were directly connected with the wages and cost of living problem; the others were linked to the same problem in one way or another.

Shanghai is perched precariously on the rim of an erupting social volcano and the authorities seem now to be aware of that fact. On Feb. 19, M. Marcel Baudez, French Consul-General, promulgated an Ordinance providing for the control of prices by an appointed committee which will have powers to inspect the books of individual firms and to take over the distribution of certain commodities if necessary. The committee will also have power to order the confiscation of goods whose prices have been manipulated in contravention of the Ordinance, while offenders will be liable to fines ranging from $1 to $1,000.

On the face of it, this seems to be a more serious attempt to strike at profiteering than the Proclamation issued by the French Concession and International Settlement authorities several months ago, in which rice hoarders and speculators were warned of dire penalties, but which turned out to be a dead letter. If the new move is to be at all effective, it goes without saying that parallel action will have to be taken by the authorities of the International Settlement, who, with their usual snail-like tactics, have permitted the French to steal a march on them once more in a vitally-needed piece of municipal legislation.

The explanation for this lag is not far to seek. The Shanghai Municipal Council is too busy finding ways and means of meeting its more than $6,000,000 deficit to devote much time or thought to the at least equally urgent problems of livelihood with which the mass of the city's population, unaided by authority, are wrestling hopelessly.

It was announced last Sunday that the S.M.C., acting on the recommendation of a special sub-committee, will surcharge the Special Municipal Rate, the Special Rate and the Land Tax by 50 per cent as from July 1, 1940, while the surcharge on license fees, etc. will be raised from 10 to 50 per cent. Apart from this, it is proposed to raise a public loan of $10,000,000 which will be underwritten by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on condition that the Ratepayers approve the 50 per cent tax increase.

Despite the increased taxation, however, it still will be necessary to carry forward to 1941 a deficit of some $5,000,000, of which about $2,000,000 will be brought forward from 1939.

In other words, the additional taxation is only a partial solution. An S.M.C. communique informs us that as a result of "a very special effort" this year departmental estimates have been cut by approximately $1,800,000. However, cuts of the type which would afford the greatest budgetary relief—cuts in the foreign exchange commitments of the S.M.C. to its employees, past and present, are not mentioned. The "Pivot Boys" are taking good care of themselves.

In an attempt to soften the blow of additional taxation, the S.M.C. made little short of an amazing statement in its communique last Sunday. Said the communique: "During the course of the discussion in the Finance Committee it was suggested that the imposition of a surcharge of 50 per cent on existing rates might prove burdensome to persons in humble circumstances. In reply, it was pointed out . . . that owing to the recent improvement in business conditions the public are in a better position than a year ago to bear increased civic burdens. The majority of employers have increased salaries and issued high cost of living or rice allowances."

This is such a fantastically one-sided picture of the situation that one can only marvel at the fact that it is presented by a responsible body of men. We wonder

if the gentlemen of the S.M.C. read the 1939 annual report of their Industrial Section, wherein it was shown statistically that *in spite of* the wage increases and cost of living allowances the real wages of the bulk of Shanghai's industrial workers have dropped to less than 60 per cent of the 1936 level. Equally hard is the lot of the small-salaried employee. And since that S.M.C. report was issued things have gone from bad to worse.

The workers and employees—tens of thousands of them—are going to be made to pay the increased taxation, if the landlords can possibly squeeze it out of them. And with living space (we don't mean Hitler's kind) acutely below actual present-day needs, the landlords are in a highly favored position to put the screws on. In *The Review* for Feb. 17 we published the profits earned by British realty firms in Shanghai in 1939—the largest in their history. Shanghai's big capitalists are getting constantly richer and the poor constantly poorer.

Sheltering behind the argument that Shanghai's International Settlement is not a sovereign state—juridically that is correct, of course—the S.M.C. pleads that it has the power to surcharge existing taxation in accordance with the archaic Land Regulations which constitute its charter, but not to levy new taxes. But how many times in the past has the S.M.C. not exceeded its strictly legal rights when a crisis demanded prompt action? As matters stand at present, the "Pivot Boys" of the S.M.C. are refusing to shoulder any portion of the burden of the present financial crisis or to impose additional taxation where it could most easily be borne. Instead, they are loading the cost of the present crisis on to the already overstrained backs of those least able to bear it.

If the present municipal set-up allows that—and only that—it is high time some drastic change were made. The S.M.C. must find some way of balancing its budget, but it is monstrously unfair and politically dangerous to pursue the course which the S.M.C. is now steering. There are limits to human endurance. The riots and near-riots in Shanghai, the continuing strike movement and the growth of violent crime are danger signals which must be heeded. Those who are making fortunes out of Shanghai's dire plight must somehow be made to bear a *fair share* of the cost of seeing the city through its present crisis.

Question: The French Municipal Council has announced that it does not intend to increase taxation in the French Concession. If the Concession can get along on its present revenue, why cannot the Settlement do likewise? The answer, or a large part of it, is the "Pivot Boys" and their sterling salaries, allowances and pensions—a kind of sacred cow which may not be subjected to the axe of economy. Of an estimated income of some $25,000,000 (Chinese currency) in 1938, the S.M.C. spent more than $18,000,000 on salaries, exchange compensation allowances, long leave benefits and pensions for its staff—or 69 per cent of the total. These figures speak for themselves.

Young's Detention Evidence of Barbarous Conditions in Japan

The Japanese like to regard themselves as a superior civilized people and annually expend large sums in propagating their culture abroad. They even maintain a so-called "Culture Bureau" for the propagation of their art, literature and handicraft in the United States, which occupies expensive quarters and employs a large staff at Rockefeller Center, New York City.

This year the Japanese are celebrating the 2600th anniversary of the founding of their nation and again large sums are being expended in a propaganda effort to convince the world that the Japanese are a cultured and superior race who have maintained institutions of government and society longer than any other present-day national group.

But the Japanese claims to a superior culture and a longer orderly and civilized existence than other peoples, are belied by their treatment of the American newspaperman, James Russell Young, who has been held in jail for more than a month under barbarous conditions, the like of which has not been seen in the modern world for many decades.

While newspaper correspondents have been denied the use of telegraphs and mails and have been deported from several European countries because of writings which were disapproved

Civilization vs. Barbarism

Harding in the Albuquerque Journal

by the authorities of dictator-controlled states, this is the first time that a newspaperman has been thrown into a mediaeval jail and held there under revolting conditions, without trial. It is true that political prisoners, arrested for that major Japanese crime of harboring "dangerous thoughts," probably have been accorded treatment no better than that given the American newspaperman, but in Mr. Young's case the most serious charge against him has been the circulation of "scandalous" stories about the Japanese army, the misdeeds of which were known over the world long before Mr. Young made them the subject of his dispatches to newapapers abroad.

The fact that Mr. Young's case was not an isolated one, being preceded by two others of somewhat similar nature, serves to emphasize the point that the Japanese under stress of war excitement and domestic privation have retaliated against those who differed from them, with a savagery that belies the claims of their leaders to a superior culture. The previous cases referred to were the arrest and detention—also without trial—of the British writer, Gerald Samson, and the American missionary, the Rev. Luther Tucker. But in neither of these cases was the prisoner accorded the vicious treatment which Mr. Young has experienced since his arrest.

Mr. Young was formally indicted on Tuesday, Feb. 27 for violation of the Army Penal Code and will be given a public trial, according to *United Press* report from Tokyo. The date of the trial was not announced. Mr. Young was arrested on Jan. 21 and charged with "fabricating false rumors regarding Japanese military affairs." The dispatches, which were the basis of the Japanese complaint, were filed to newspapers in America while Mr. Young was traveling in China. The specific articles (Section 99, Articles 2 and 3) in the Army code were adopted in 1908—30 years ago. Mrs. Young was permitted to see her husband for the first time this week.

The Critical Condition of Japan's Food Supply

BY JOHN AHLERS

FOR the first time since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, and indeed for the first time in many years, the Japanese Empire's foodstuffs supply is endangered. Japan and her colonies for months have been short of foodstuffs. The shortage is bound to increase until the next harvests are brought in.

Japan's self-sufficiency in foodstuffs was at the bottom of Nipponese economic and financial war calculations. It was this self-sufficiency which, for a long time, preserved the Japanese masses from directly feeling the severe economic reactions which the China war had upon Japan's economy. This self-sufficiency was one of the greatest economic assets of a country which otherwise so largely depends on foreign supplies. It enabled Tokyo, during the past two years and a half, to readjust Japan's economy to the ever-increasing requirements of the fighting in China. It strongly impressed foreign observers, many of whom ventured to assert that Dai Nippon would not break down under the war strain as long as she continued to supply herself with all the food she needed.

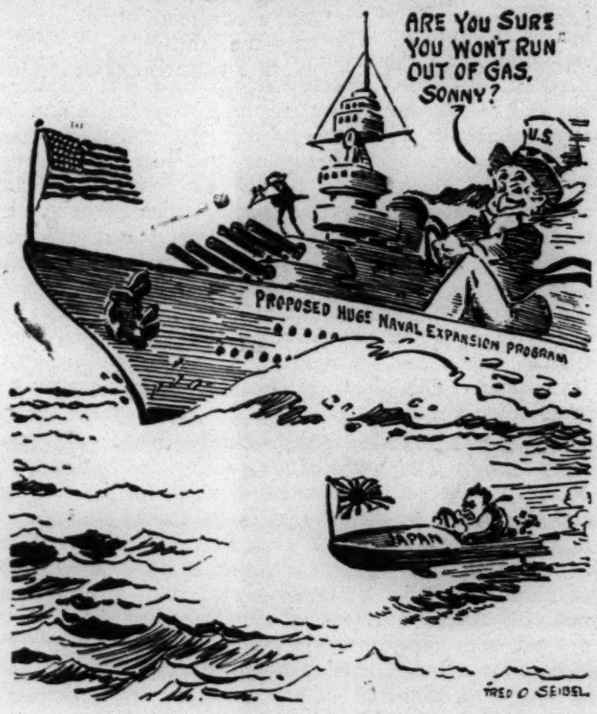
This self-sufficiency of Japan has disappeared. In the past, Japan used to experience crop failures on a large scale not more than once in seven years. The current agricultural year, 1939-1940, is an exceptionally bad year for Japan. Nipponese, Korean and Formosan crops alike were badly hit by unfavorable weather conditions. There was far too much rain when sun was needed in the spring and early summer of last year, and drought followed just about the time when normally the rains would have come. Besides, such consequences of the China war as shortage of agricultural labor, and insufficient supplies of farming machinery and artificial fertilizers, worsened the farmers' plight.

To-day Japan unexpectedly finds herself compelled to restrict the consumption of many foodstuffs, to contemplate introduction of food ticket systems, to import large volumes of grain, and to restrict or stop exports to other Yen Bloc countries of commodities which in normal years were Japanese standard exports. These developments badly affect Japan's economy as a whole. They greatly increase the hardships of the masses of the Nipponese people. They upset many of the Tokyo Government's economic plans, severely strain Japan's terrestrial and maritime means of transportation, and inflict upon Dai Nippon huge unforeseen expenditures in foreign exchange. The economic and financial vulnerability of the Japanese Empire, for the present time and the next five to six months, has been immensely increased. This cannot but have serious political and military consequences.

Rice is the basic foodstuff of Japan. It accounts for more than half the value of Japan's agricultural production. The latter was valued for 1938 at Yen 4,072,000,000, whereof Yen 2,172,700,000 represented rice. In normal years, Japan is slightly short of rice, but Korea used to produce every year a huge surplus of rice which made good the deficiency in Japan. Korea has seen assigned the function of reserve granary to Japan proper. But in this year 1939-40, bad crops in Korea coincided with bad crops in Japan proper, and Korea was compelled to fail Japan as a source of rice supply.

When the Tokyo Government belatedly discovered the failure of the 1939 rice crop, pressure was brought to bear upon Korea to ship to Japan all the rice available, despite Korea's equally bad harvest. The Korean Government-General, however, soon opposed Tokyo's rapidly-increasing demands for rice and stopped shipments to Japan. After prolonged negotiations, Tokyo and Keijo (Seoul) arranged for Korea to ship to Japan 200,000 tons of rice as from November 1, 1939, but only in exchange for corresponding quantities of wheat and barley from Japan. Thereupon Korea, up to the middle of February, 1940, shipped to Japan almost 30,000 tons of rice, but Japan failed to return the promised barley and wheat. Consequently, the grain shortage in Korea became alarming, and the Korean Government-General again held up rice shipments to Japan. It even compelled Tokyo to grant foreign exchange in payment of Burmese rice now under shipment from Rangoon to Korea. Korea herself thus has become an importer of rice.

New-Style Pacific Sports



Seibel in Richmond Times-Dispatch

Japan last year harvested less than 60,000,000 koku of rice (one koku equals about five bushels) and is short by approximately 1,500,000 tons. She probably will squeeze out of the Yangtsze Valley, where the Nipponese eagerly collect all the native rice they can get hold of, some 200,000 tons. But Japan still will remain short of at least 1,200,000, tons which will have to be imported. Large Japanese rice orders recently were placed in Bangkok, Rangoon and Saigon, and under great difficulties the bottoms to ship this rice to Japan are being provided. The greatest calamity for the Japanese is that these rice imports have to be paid cash down, and will absorb some Yen 450,000,000 in foreign exchange. This is about 50 per cent more than the total foreign exchange and bullion reserves of the Bank of Japan. The rice shortage threatens to exhaust Dai Nippon's last currency reserves.

Rice is not the only agricultural product which last year experienced a bad crop in Japan. The wheat and barley crops were so short that Japan proper could not fulfil her obligation to ship wheat and barley to Korea. Japanese wheat-flour exports to North China had to be stopped, and the recent heavy drop in the Tientsin exchange market of Federal Reserve Bank

note quotations largely resulted from Tientsin purchases of American wheat-flour against Peiping puppet currency. Such measures taken by Tokyo as the compulsory encouragement of the use of 70 per cent polished rice, and the elevation of the wheat-milling yield ratio, decreased the production of rice bran and wheat bran and, thereby, increased the shortage of fodder. The Tokyo Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry now admits that Japan is short this year of 600,000 tons of fodder, too, i.e. of some 15 per cent of the total volume required. This would not be too bad if Japan could secure a larger supply of Manchurian soya beans which now cannot be exported to Germany. The bean crop in Manchuria, however, was extraordinarily bad, and Manchuria's bean export surplus is between 300,000 and 400,000 tons only compared with 1,200,000 tons in the preceding years.

Heavily felt also is the sugar shortage. Japan, since the huge development of sugar-planting in Formosa, a large-scale sugar exporter, suddenly finds herself insufficiently supplied with sugar, too. A sugar-rationing and ticket system is at present under consideration in Tokyo. Sugar-cane production in Formosa has had a bad year, and even the cane available cannot all be industrially treated because the refineries suffer from shortages of coal and electric power. A drop in Dai Nippon's sugar production from 28,000,000 to 24,000,000 piculs is therefore, anticipated in sugar-trading circles. With even the contemplated five per cent consumption cut in Japan taken into consideration, Japan's sugar industry this year will be unable to supply the other Yen Bloc countries with the minimum of sugar they require. In Manchuria, North and Central China, unexpected opportunities have returned for Java sugar. This situation also will exercise additional pressure upon the Yen Bloc's foreign exchange resources.

Favorable weather conditions throughout the Japanese Empire during the coming spring and summer, of course, would be likely to result in good crops again and to restore, or almost restore, the foodstuffs self-sufficiency of Dai Nippon. The shortage and expensiveness of agricultural labor, and the decrease in the production of fertilizers, may somewhat impair these prospects, but two successive years of extremely bad crops have not yet been experienced in modern Japan. Up to the harvesting of this year's crops, however, Japan will have to live, deprived of her foodstuffs self-sufficiency, through an extremely critical period.

S.M.C. Tosses Beggar Problem Into Salvation Army's Lap

AT long last the Shanghai Municipal Council has gotten around to something more concrete than a pained contemplation of the local beggar problem. A communique announcing the scheme that has been hatched was issued by the S.M.C. Publicity Office on Feb. 24. Since the Council assumes no financial responsibility, but throws the scheme into the lap of the Salvation Army and the financing of it into the lap of the Shanghai public, it remains to be seen how it will work out. If it does —and it is to be hoped that it will—beggars and the public will have nothing to thank the S.M.C. for, except the brain-power expended by S.M.C. officials in evolving the easy and (for them) inexpensive solution.

All beggars found on the streets of the International Settlement are to be rounded up by the police and delivered to a beggar camp to be operated by the Salvation Army, who will provide housing in cheap, temporary bamboo and matting structures, also food and clothing equally modest. The beggars will have teachers to educate them and they will be taught to make articles of commercial value, the proceeds of which will be theirs. When they are considered "rehabilitated" they are to be repatriated, the theory apparently being that they are aliens from some neighboring territory and don't belong here anyway.

The Council estimates that the scheme, assuming that 1,000 beggars are cared for, will cost about $175,000 the first year and $150,000 per annum in succeeding years, exclusive of cost of the camp site. Existing refugee relief organizations are to be asked to divert some of their funds to the financing of the scheme. The balance must come from the public, for the Salvation Army's budget cannot take care of it. If the public shells out generously enough, the beggars will soon be going places. The public, however, are soon to have their taxes hiked 50 per cent by virtue of an S.M.C. decision recorded elsewhere in this issue, and they may not take kindly to still another burden. The super-profiteers in industry and commerce could subscribe the whole sum needed and never feel it, while the super-profiteers in local real estate could doubtless furnish the camp site and likewise not know they had given anything away. But will they ?

U. S. Would Require Two Fleets If Britain Lost the War!

REAR Admiral William A. Glassford, Commander of the American Yangtsze Patrol, who previously headed an American Naval Mission to Brazil and had a notable record in the first World War, addressed the largest meeting of the American University Club Tuesday of this week on the subject, "The Navy in the Pacific." The luncheon was held at the American Club and was attended by more than 200 Chinese and American members and their guests.

In a frank talk on naval problems in the Pacific, Admiral Glassford declared that fundamental American interests required that the British Fleet be maintained intact, "otherwise it would become necessary for the United States to maintain two major fleets, one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific." He said that the principles underlying American naval policy had remained practically unchanged in the century which preceded the World War. The principles involved the protection of sea routes and world trade and the maintenence of the Open Door. American enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, which concerned the maintenance of the Open Door for trade in South and Central America, would have been impossible without the assistance and cooperation of the British Fleet, he stated, and declared further that American and British naval interests as regards South America are mutual but do not constitute an alliance.

Rear-Admiral William A. Glassford, Commander-in-chief, U. S. Yangtsze Patrol.

He pointed out that prior to the first World War there was only one world fleet, but the end of the war found three major naval powers in the field, Britain, United States and Japan. The relations of these fleets were adjusted at the Washington Conference on a basis of 5:5:3. This relationship continued for a decade, but a conflict of interests between Japan and United States in recent years had caused a reversion to previous conditions where the presence of the American Fleet in the Pacific was deemed necessary. As Britain requires a fleet of a certain standard to maintain her sea routes, the United States requires a fleet of similar size to maintain her Pacific sea routes. "Should the British Fleet be destroyed by the totalitarian powers—an unexpected eventuality," he added, "the United States would then be forced to consider the building of a double-standard navy for the defense of her two coasts."

He expressed the opinion that the Soviet Union's invasion of Finland was inspired by Russia's ambition to become a sea power and thus help undermine British sea power. Russia required control of the Baltic and Swedish iron in order to become a sea power and should she succeed in defeating Finland, it would be a severe blow to Britain. He said that the Versailles Treaty was but a truce and that Germany is again trying to oust Britain as the world's major trade arbiter.

Admiral Glassford maintained that the battleship is the basic naval unit despite development of auxilliary branches. "Britain has laid down nine battleships and we have laid down eight .... both nations need all these capital ships in order to maintain equal trading facilities and the Open Door, which are fundamental concepts of American policy as opposed to the policies of the totalitarian powers which are based upon the conception of the closed door and monopolization."

America and the Wars

BY WILBUR BURTON

THE most amusing of all Japanese complaints is that they are "misunderstood" in the United States. Actually, they are understood quite perfectly—which is why approximately 99 per cent of Americans are anti-Japanese.

This is not to imply that virtually every American has a clear-cut appreciation of all the ramifications of the Far Eastern situation, nor is it to deny that the Chinese are getting all the "breaks" in propaganda. But the most convincing pro-Chinese propaganda to the average American is simply Japanese actions in China, and the Tokyo efforts to explain them in terms of creation of a "New Order in East Asia" merely provokes laughter—for Americans (unlike the Japanese) have an excellent sense of humor.

A few months ago in a Chicago bar I overhead some discussion of a minor local racketeer about whom the barman commented: "He's trying to create a new order in East Chicago." And that is a fair summary of how Japanese pretensions are being taken in the United States. Indeed, I never met an American in my recent sojourn at home who had any other concept of the "China Incident" than the correct basic one: that the Japanese are trying to "grab" as much of China as they can—with "grab" being the designation generally employed. I met a few who defended Japan on the grounds she had as much right to "grab" Chinese areas as other nations had to "grab" areas they now hold, but the overwhelming popular attitude is definitely, and increasingly belligerently, anti-Japanese for reasons ranging from sentimentality to the conviction that "we have as much right in China as the Japanese have, and there's no reason why we should let them kick us out."

In the main, of course, the popular conception of American interests in China is on the fair basis of the "Open Door," which the Japanese are trying to close while at the same time they are proving themselves utter barbarians in their attempted conquest of another country.

In any event, the one thing in foreign affairs on which Americans at home are not only most united, but almost unanimously united, is opposition to Japan in China—and I make this statement on the basis of a year and a half back in the United States after an absence of seven years, from talks and observations in exactly half of the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia as well. Just how the American anti-Japanese attitude may be manifested is another and much more complicated question, which I shall discuss later.

To a returning wanderer, the seven years between 1931 and 1938 had wrought an amazing change in the United States, perhaps greater than had ever taken place in any other country in peacetime during so short a period. For simultaneously with the crash of the international order that started in the early part of the last decade, there was also a crumbling of the internal order—manifested successively by the Hoover depression and the Roosevelt New Deal. The average American, who knew nothing of the world first hand excepting his own country and possibly a few Canadian or Mexican border towns, had a lot to think about.

The change was, naturally enough, most impressive to me when I returned to my native rural community—a few miles from the "Middletown" of the Lynds—in Indiana, where I hadn't been for eleven years. In my youth there, and still when I had been last there, we were a very provincial people, in thought as well as geography. The First World War, for example, came to us as a bolt from the blue, without conscious appreciation or rational realization. When it was over, there was a feeling that we were done with all that, and we settled back contentedly in our insularity of rugged individualism. I myself got about a bit, and when I returned from the various ends of the earth there was polite questioning about where I had been and what curious things I had seen—but there was no real interest in my replies.

This time, however, there was neither polite questioning nor casual interest. Instead, questioning was long and interest was intense, and furthermore virtually all queries were of a remarkably intelligent nature. Indiana farmers now realized that their own personal interests were bound up with developments in Czechoslovakia, Argentina and China, and they were trying as best they could to find out the real meaning of things going on abroad: in brief, the Middle West had become world conscious. Also, a large part of these same Indiana farmers—to whom China and Japan had been but geographical expressions a few years previously—were now observing the anti-Japanese boycott insofar as anything marked "made in Japan" was concerned. You couldn't get many American women to "make lisle the style" for hosiery, but DuPont's "Nylon" that has just been put on sale may achieve the same result.

There is vast significance in this new world consciousness of the Middle West, but only time can make it apparent. One thing it means, however, is that the United States will not be led into another war, in the Atlantic or the Pacific, as she was led into the last one. It doesn't mean, though, that there is necessarily any less possibility of war; but if war comes again it will be because the majority of the American people are genuinely and consciously convinced of the need for it in their self-interest as Americans. Perhaps they will be right, perhaps they will be wrong; no two schools of political thought agree, anyway, on how to attain mass salvation, so the masses will apparently just have to continue to muddle along. At least today there exists in the United States the most thorough-going and mass-conscious democracy of history.

By this I mean that America is not tangibly pressed from any quarter for any immediate decision on internal or external matters, while the long-existing democratic forms are now combined with a new consciousness of both national and international affairs.

And this is election year, for President, a new House of Representatives, approximately one-third of the Senate, and numerous subsidiary officials. The last election, in 1936, was with this new consciousness insofar as domestic affairs were concerned; this time, there is the additional new consciousness of international affairs.

In political terms, it may be said that New York City and Washington, D. C. proposes and "Middletown" and Des Moines, Iowa, disposes; for most of what Americans read in their news-

Floating Political Mine

Holland in Nashville Banner

papers and hear over the radio originates or is edited in New York and Washington, while "Middletown" and Des Moines are the most typical centers of the plain people.

Under present international conditions, with America in the position of being potentially the most overwhelmingly decisive factor in the world, there is a vast contest in propaganda for American favor. At this point I wish emphatically to plead not guilty of any gift of prophecy, but merely to try to outline some currents and cross-currents as I have observed them.

Propaganda, as the word is generally understood, has a much more limited effect when there is a free play of it, combined with a modicum of correct factual information—as in a democracy—than most people think. It can only be effective insofar as it appeals to certain existing psychological compulsions, which you may call "prejudices" if you disapprove of them, or "ideas" if you agree with them.

I have said that Americans are overwhelmingly anti-Japanese, but I don't believe this is due in the least to Chinese propaganda. I don't think any amount of propaganda could make Americans pro-Japanese so long as Tokyo is pursuing its present policies in China. But propaganda can have considerable influence on how this anti-Japanese attitude may be tangibly manifested.

With regard to the other and more recent war, Hitler and all he stands for is utterly and unspeakably alien to the average American mind of the present day, and no amount of propaganda—under existing American conditions—could make him palatable. But Americans are not as actively anti-Hitler as they are anti-Japanese. Nor do I think any amount of propaganda can make them so, although if he should start to win the war there would be a natural tendency to go once more to the rescue of Grandmother England.

Without pretending to the prescience of a Gallup poll, I would say that the United States today is actively 99 per cent anti-Japanese and 75 per cent anti-Nazi, with the Bolsheviks now being correctly included in the Nazi category. The European war, however, is generally regarded by the anti-Nazis as a fight in which we have,

at least for the present, no direct interest, while we more or less regard the Pacific as "our ocean."

Further, in cross-current, the Nazis—unlike the Japanese—have a very large body of busy supporters in the United States, who are intelligent enough not to try to make America pro-German, but merely to advocate "neutrality" in all deviously possible ways. These include the Stalinist Communist Party, the numerous anti-Semitic organizations, and Germans of the same Teutonic soul as Herr Hitler or who must be considerate of their relatives in the Fatherland. But in still another cross-current, there are the many Americans from northern European countries now attacked or threatened by the Communazi alliance. Normally, Astoria, Oregon, would be little concerned with the European war—but there are more Finns there than in any other city of the world excepting Helsinki! And if anybody ever attacks Sweden, there won't be any isolationism in Minnesota!

The influence of small, well-organized "pressure groups" in a democracy is a subject still too little appreciated. With reference to the European war, due note should be taken of the Stalinist Communist Party, the anti-Semitic organizations and the Jews themselves. Away back in 1938, when I returned to New York City, there was an amazing "united front" of Christians, Jews, Liberals and Communists against Mussolini, Franco, Hitler, Chamberlain and Japan. This was the Moscow general party line of the moment—with the slogan that "Communism is Twentieth Century Americanism"—and never elsewhere in the world did such a small minority as the Stalinist American Communist Party have such wide influence. The fantastic revelations of the Dies Committee in this respect are only a small part of the truth.

This Communist intrigue, obviously, embraced many who were not even pro-Communist, but often anti-Communist. The technique was simple: Communists or their stooges, duly camouflaged, formed or penetrated into organizations that, for example, were simply anti-Hitler or anti-Japanese insofar as the bulk of the "innocent" members were concerned; and then, by jesuitical tactics and outright lying, resolutions could and would be put through that placed the membership on record in accord with the immediate exigencies of Moscow foreign policy.

The Communist success in getting non-Communists to play their game was, in fact, nothing short of astounding. Walter Winchell, generally known only as a peeping Tom columnist, was one notable example. He categorically stated that W. G. Krivitsky—the former Soviet agent whose revelations, including forecast of the Hitler-Stalin pact, appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*—was a fake. Subsequently Winchell also said in his column that *Time* had admitted Krivitsky was a fake, whereas actually all *Time* did was to give a factual account of the *New Masses* allegations about Krivitsky and the *Saturday Evening Post* denial of them.

Although the Hitler-Stalin pact and Soviet aggression in Finland have now generally disillusioned the "innocents" and "fellow-travelers," the recent convention of the American Youth Congress shows the continuing effect of Moscow intrigue in the United States. This organization, as I once observed it in New York, was a typical Red "front"—the bulk of the members being "innocents," genuinely animated by sophomoric idealism, but adroitly maneuvered by a small, determined group of Communists and their stooges behind the scenes.

Insofar as the Far East is concerned, the Communists are still on the side of the angels, since Moscow foreign policy continues to be anti-Japanese.

The Jewish aspect of the American situation may, too, be best observed in New York. The Jews' hatred of Hitler is certainly well-founded, and considering their preeminence in many fields they have had the opportunity to manifest it effectively. There are 1,765,000 Jews in New York City, or approximately thirty per cent of the population. Besides being both anti-Hitler and preventing any expression of anti-Semitism by the large and reputable organs of opinion and communications, Simon & Schuster not long ago withdrew a best-selling novel by a Jew on the grounds that it was anti-Semitic! Nor could any American publisher be found for Douglas Reed's "Disgrace Abounding" (Jonathan Cape, London) because of its thesis that the Jews *en masse* are unassimilable.

Nevertheless, New York is a hotbed of vicious anti-Semitism, with the notorious Father Coughlin being merely the best-known exemplar. Further, there were a number of anti-Semitic riots in New York last winter, all small, but of fearful import. Countless anti-Semitic magazines and brochures are being circulated in New York and from New York throughout the country, and so widespread and well-organized is the campaign that there can be no doubt of substantial Berlin backing of it. An acquaintaince in Yorkville—the German section of New York—once told me that he had been solicited to join nine different anti-Semitic groups in one week. There are at least a half dozen national anti-Semitic organizations of fascist ideology.

I see no immediate danger from this campaign, but should the United States get into the European war with some tens of thousands of Americans killed on European battlefields, the ground has been well laid for a post-war wave of anti-Semitic fascism on some such slogan that "our boys were tricked to death for Jewish capitalism."

Insofar as American capitalists are actually concerned as capitalists, their present attitude is generally anti-war—in either the Atlantic or the Pacific. Although it has been little noted so far—because of current Marxian confusion of thought—business men everywhere have grown increasingly dubious of war as an instrument of commercial policy. It is a striking aspect of the current European war that it started more in spite of than because of the attitude of the business men in the countries involved: on each side the decisive factors were nationalistic rather than capitalistic, with capitalism itself having long since been almost as thoroughly suppressed in Germany by the Nazis as in Russia by the Bolsheviks. In England, most of the purely capitalistic elements were no less willing to appease Hitler in Poland than in Czechoslovakia; and this reaction is understandable enough when we consider that while a few capitalists can still make tremendous profits from war, the gains of most will be largely taken away from them by taxation; and at the same time, modern war is inevitably subversive of the capitalistic system itself, alike in increasing state control of business and the strain on the general social structure.

In the United States, the most anti-war—and isolationist—propaganda may be found in the *pukka* business organs. Also, the most opposition to cracking down on Japan comes from certain powerful business groups. Too, the greatest obstacle to an embargo against Japan is the economic one—involving both the manufacturers who are making vast profits from selling war machinery to the Japanese and the southern cotton farmers. If "Nylon" proves an effective substitute for silk in hosiery, the United States can easily dispense with Japanese imports, but there are many American interests that can't lightly forego current exports to Japan.

If the reader is now convinced that the American position between the wars is an exceedingly complex one, with prohpecy fatuous, I have achieved my purpose. In conclusion, I will say that it seems to me that the Roosevelt policy so far has been the most correct expression possible of the dominant American attitude toward Europe and Asia alike. This policy may be bluntly summarized as being as unneutral as possible short of war on behalf of England and France, and cracking down increasingly on Dai Nippon—although just how far this cracking-down process will be carried is still a moot point. Much depends, of course, upon Japan. I think it safe to say that another Panay incident would bring drastic retaliation.

The so-called Neutrality Act admirably achieved American purposes in Europe, and in devising it President Roosevelt proved once more that he knew the public pulse better than any of his opponents. At the same time, as a recent Gallup poll shows, there is growing instead of lessening American determination not to participate militarily in the European war.

On the other hand, I think President Roosevelt could go much farther than he has against Japan with the general support of public opinion. But since this is election year, political exigencies dictate caution.

At the moment, there is no clear indication whether Roosevelt will run again or not, nor who the Republican nominee will be, while isolationist sentiment is still to be reckoned with. However, the recently announced Republican program did not venture to suggest any reversal of the present Roosevelt foreign policy, and this fact together with all other available data points to its continuation regardless of who wins the elections.

What it will lead to must remain an unanswered question for some time to come, but any probable answer will not be pleasant news for Tokyo.

Bata Praises Nazis—But Plans Shoe Factories in U.S.

There is at least one citizen of the former republic of Czechoslovakia (now the German protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia) who is satisfied with German domination of his native heath—that is, if his spoken words to a correspondent of the German *Transocean* news agency are taken at face value. He is Mr. Bata, the well-known shoe manufacturing magnate who has branch establishments, including retail stores, dotted about the globe. There are several in Shanghai.

Mr. Bata, *Transocean* reported on Feb. 21, informed their Washington correspondent that the business of his giant factory had improved considerably since the establishment of the German protectorate. Before talking to the *Transocean* correspondent, Mr. Bata was said to have held a lengthy talk with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington in connection with plans to establish large shoe-manufacturing plants in the United States.

If business conditions are so wonderful under Nazi domination one wonders why Mr. Bata wants to set up factories under the Stars and Stripes. Is he perchance planning to transfer his enterprise by degrees to a democratic country—meanwhile soft-soaping the Nazis in the hope that they will not confiscate his huge Czechoslovakian works?

Britain's Far Eastern Policy

BY H. J. TIMPERLEY

Amerasia

TO what extent and in what way is British policy in the Far East likely to be modified by the European war? Political speculation is peculiarly difficult in these days of rapidly shifting forces, yet certain trends may be detected by the careful observer. Occasionally, too, past history helps to illumine the problematical future.

An historical fact of primary importance is that the British attitude in the Far East has always been sharply conditioned by events in Europe. "Far Eastern policy," states a survey recently published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, "is essentially part of Great Britain's general world policy and is always liable to find itself at the mercy of conditions arising in Europe or in other parts of the world." Thus in 1914, the survey goes on to point out, British Far Eastern policy "was completely subordinated to the all-absorbing aim of winning the war. The British commercial interest in the Far East was largely eclipsed owing to the dislocation of industry and transport, security in the 'long-term' sense had ceased to be of account for a nation which was actually in the midst of a life-and-death struggle, while the preservation of peace, as a goal of policy, had no meaning when there was no peace to preserve. British diplomacy in the Far East was therefore temporarily bereft of its standing objectives and became, for the time being, merely an adjunct to the British 'war machine' . . . ."

It was under these conditions that on February 16, 1917, the British Ambassador in Tokyo communicated to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs the following message from his government:

"His Britannic Majesty's Government accede with pleasure to the request of the Japanese Government for an assurance that they will support Japan's claims in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possession in the islands north of the equator on the occasion of the Peace Conference; it being understood that the Japanese Government will in the eventual peace settlement treat in the same spirit Great Britain's claims to the German islands south of the equator."

Written into the Versailles Treaty, this secret bargain had far-reaching results. It strengthened Japan in the consolidation of her strategic position on the Asiatic Continent and helped to vindicate the aggressive policy of the Japanese militarists. To quote Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, now principal adviser on Far Eastern affairs at the State Department: "It did more probably than any other one thing in the Treaty to create among the American people distrust of the work of the Paris Conference; it certainly contributed very substantially to the argument and sum total of considerations which led to America's refusal to ratify the Treaty. It injected new complications into the problem, first, of Chinese-Japanese relations, and, second, of Occidental-Oriental contact."

That was twenty years ago. Will history repeat itself in 1940?

To some extent the pattern had begun to reappear even before the outbreak of actual hostilities in Europe. Throughout the Sino-Japanese conflict which began in the summer of 1937 British policy in the Far East has been modified by the situation in Europe. Early in 1938 Foreign Office officials were busy explaining that Britain was unable to take a stronger line against the Japanese because she was too weak navally in the Far East and could spare no reinforcements until the European situation cleared up.

Today the same argument for a cautious policy is being advanced, with rather more justification perhaps. "With a war on our hands in Europe," Whitehall officials say, "we simply cannot afford to risk a showdown with Japan." British policy appears to aim at according a minimum of moral and material support to China while at the same time maintaining, and so far as possible improving, friendly relations with Japan. Whitehall hopes no doubt to be able to keep up this tight-rope performance until there is a favorable turn of events in Europe, meanwhile looking to the United States to keep Japan in order.

It all seems simple enough until you remember that there is an unknown quantity to be taken into account. That unknown quantity is the Soviet Union. Precisely what Stalin has up his sleeve it is difficult to guess, but well-informed observers in London agree that the chances of a clash between Britain and Russia cannot honestly be put lower than fifty-fifty. Here is an additional reason why Britain deems it advisable to keep on the right side of Japan. A Russian advance toward the borders of India was the pet bogy of the nineteenth century and the Anglo-Japanese alliance was forged as an insurance against this possibility. Today the same bogy is making its appearance and the same counter-measure is being mooted. There is not much room for doubt that if Britain should find herself at war with Soviet Russia she would be greatly tempted to seek Japanese cooperation against Moscow.

And it is not difficult to guess the price Japan would demand for such assistance. Undoubtedly she would seek financial help and, per contra, the cessation of British aid and comfort to China. Recognition of Japan's "special position" at least in Manchuria, Mongolia and North China would, of course, be stipulated. Tokyo could be counted upon to exploit to the full this tempting opportunity to clinch its claim to the hegemony of Eastern Asia.

Any such arrangement would be profoundly distasteful to

How the Situation Has Changed!

Upper: By Low. *Bottom*: Hodges in *Western Mail and South Wales News*

British liberal opinion. It would be deplored not only as a betrayal of China but also as an alignment of Britain with aggression of the very type which the nation has taken up arms against in Europe. It would be felt to constitute a sharp reflection upon the British claim to have embarked upon a disinterested crusade against international gangsterism.

Evidence of the concern with which the possibility of a bargain with Japan at China's expense is viewed by thoughtful British students of affairs was provided recently by a letter sent to *The Times* by a number of distinguished Oxford scholars. "That a War Cabinet," they wrote, "should plan to shorten as far as possible the lines of contingent danger is its duty of prudence. But the price of such shortening ought not to be a weakening of world confidence in Britain's honor. In the last war a secret pact was made with Japan. At the Versailles Conference that pact was disclosed. Although it was to the detriment of China and patently calculated to engender disorder, President Wilson was persuaded to compromise on this issue. Thus Japan was kept in the League. But this was one of the things which set the American people against the League.

"We cannot but admire the statesmanlike fashion with which the Washington Government is utilizing the voice of its ambassador at Tokyo. Further, what Mr. Grew has stated in such friendly but uncompromising terms expresses the mind of the British peoples, and we should like the United States Government to be assured that in this matter Britain stands side by side with America. On general grounds we may applaud our Prime Minister's message to the Japanese people that Britain cherishes no grudges. But we would have it made doubly clear that Britain also very much cherishes her principles. Among these is fidelity to the cardinal undertaking of the Nine-Power Treaty—namely, the upholding of the integrity and independence of China. Unless that be safeguarded to the best of Britain's and America's ability, confidence will be affected, and the seeds of long-term disorder will be sown in the Far East."

Subsequently these sentiments were reechoed in a *Manchester Guardian* editorial which pointed out that the principles for which Britain is supposed to be fighting cannot be limited by a narrow definition or confined to certain countries only. "At home they mean that our own people should acquire larger opportunities of well-being; in the 'Empire' they involve that we must trust the Indian peoples with greater powers to manage their own affairs; in the Far East they imply that we must stand by the principles of international fair dealing and good faith to which we have repeatedly pledged ourselves."

There is unquestionably a large body of opinion in Great Britain which desires passionately to associate itself with the stand taken by the United States in refusing to compromise with Japanese aggression. It is not a question of wanting America to step in and pull British chestnuts out of the fire. The average Englishman doesn't care two hoots about Britain's £200,000,000 investment in China. He is concerned with the principles at stake rather than with the pounds, shillings and pence aspect of the matter. What he most earnestly and sincerely desires is that the Chinese, for whose gallantry and courage he has conceived a profound admiration, should get a square deal. He wants to see them get a decent break.

Now, distasteful as it may be for a Briton to have to make such an admission, history teaches that America has usually proved a more dependable friend of China than has Great Britain. The record of the United States in China is, on the whole, one of non-intervention and benevolence. Alone among the great powers, America can say that she has never been guilty of aggression toward China. Except for one brief and not very successful essay in dollar diplomacy toward the end of President Taft's régime, America has consistently assumed the rôle of the disinterested friend and protector of China, particularly since the revolution of 1911, when the United States welcomed the young Republic of China as a new and promising recruit to the ranks of democratic government. America's commercial interests in the Far East have invariably been subordinated to broader and higher considerations—the maintenance of China's territorial and administrative integrity.

Because of these facts, and while freely conceding the shortcomings of British policy, British people find it difficult to understand why America should go on supplying Japan with 55 per cent of her essential war supplies. It seems strange that a country which, to judge by the utterances of its statesmen as well as pronouncements by responsible individuals and organizations, is so overwhelmingly opposed to Japan's actions in China should so far have been unable to find practical ways of blocking Japan's program on the continent. The question is even being asked whether vested interests in America are not perhaps anxious to see the war continue so that they may be able to go on making big profits out of the supply of war materials to Japan. The step taken by the Washington Administration in giving notice of its intention to abrogate the American-Japanese Commercial Treaty has been hailed in Britain as an earnest of America's intention to end this paradoxical state of affairs, and the action taken by Congress when the Treaty expires in January will therefore be watched with keen interest.

Why Not Make Mrs. Lawler "Chief" of New Police Force?

WHILE feminism has not reached the stage in the Orient which it has attained in the United States, it was suggested this week that an American woman, Mrs. Emma Lawler, be invited to assume the post of "Chief" of the new special police force which is being recruited to function in the so-called "badlands" area of the western district. The badlands, embracing Shanghai's once most desirable residence area in the western suburban section of the International Settlement, gained its present notorious reputation due to the opening in that area—under Japanese protection— of dozens of gambling houses and opium-smoking dens.

Mrs. Lawler, who is the representative in China of the Rev. Aimee Semple McPherson's "Four-Square Gospel Mission" of Los Angeles, gained fame as Shanghai's most courageous woman last week by rescuing a Russian whom she thought was being kidnapped by gangsters from the badlands area. Mrs. Lawler was driving along Yu Yuen Road, in the vicinity of several of the most notorious resorts, when she observed three Chinese in uniform struggling with a Russian.

Thinking a kidnapping was in progress, Mrs. Lawler stopped her car and without hesitating a moment interceded in the struggle and rescued the foreigner, a young Russian named Rubenstine. The Chinese would-be captors, astonished at the energetic—and effective—action of the foreign woman, took to their heels and disappeared. Mrs. Lawler then took the youth in her car to the Bubbling Well Police Station, where she turned him over to the authorities—only to discover a few minutes later, when the uniformed Chinese guards arrived, quite out of breath, that the Russian youth whom she had "rescued" was an inmate of a mental institution in the neighborhood. The youth was being taken to the Red Swastika Hospital by the uniformed attendants when he tried to break away—just as Mrs. Lawler appeared on the scene and by direct action frustrated what she thought was a kidnapping. The prisoner was turned over to the somewhat crestfallen attendants, who continued their journey to the hopsital with their patient.

Although Mrs. Lawler made a mistake, Shanghai applauded her for her courage, leading, according to report, to the suggestion that she be made "Chief of Police" in charge of the new police force consisting of some 1,600 men which is being recruited for the purpose of patrolling the lawless section.

The Japanese Army has announced that all gambling houses in the district, numbering some two dozen representing an investment of many thousands of dollars, "would be closed on March 1." The proprietors of the gambling and opium-smoking establishments appealed for a postponement of the closure order—on humanitarian grounds—claiming that several hundred croupiers, operators of chuck-a-luck and dice-tables, and opium den attendants, would be thrown out of employment. The den proprietors asked for a postponment of six months. The local newspapers reported on Wednesday of this week that a "temporary" postponement had been granted, leading some of the papers to print sarcastic suggestions that the Special Service Section ("SSS") of the Japanese Army, which has supervision over the lawless resorts, "has no real intention of closing the dens."

Communist Journals Facing Criminal Charges in U.S.

STALIN'S Communist Party agents in the United States are faced with some hard sledding. Earl Browder, general secretary of the American Communist Party, was recently convicted of a passport fraud and sentenced to four years in prison. With his appeal against the conviction pending, it is now announced that the American authorities are about to crack down on the *Daily Worker*, Stalinist daily newspaper, and the somewhat more genteel *New Masses*, pseudo-literary publication which belongs to the same camp.

An *I.N.S.* dispatch from Washington on Feb. 25 said that Federal prosecutors were preparing to submit evidence against the two publications to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia and that this would probably lead to court action ending in the imprisonment of the publishers and the closure of the two publications.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are said to have found conclusive evidence that the real owners of both the *Daily Worker* and the *New Masses* are in Moscow, thus proving false the statements of ownership filed with the Post Office by the nominal owners. If a conviction is obtained, the Postmaster-General would cancel second-class mailing privileges of the two publications and thus make national distribution by mail almost impossible, while the officials found guilty of filing the false information with the Post Office would be subject to maximum prison terms of five years and fines of $2,000.

Proof that the publications are wholly or partly owned ay Moscow would render the publishers liable to an additional charge under the law which requires agents of foreign principals to register as such with the State Department.

Spread of European War Feared as Spring Nears; Finland Strongly Resists Hammer Blows of Reds

AMERICAN MILITARY EXPERTS EXPECT ATTACK ON RUSSIA

High military authorities in Washington this week expressed the belief that Great Britain will launch an attack against Soviet Russia within the next few weeks, according to an I.N.S. dispatch. The British offensive, they said, would be launched on land and in the air with the avowed purpose of saving Finland, adding that it was not yet decided whether Britain would assail the Soviets alone or in combination with France.

WITH the rays of early spring sunshine due soon over the ice-bound war zones of Europe, an expectant world is anxiously awaiting one or more developments which will signalize the opening of an offensive on the Western Front either by Germany or the Allies—no one knows which—and the spread of the conflict to countries other than those already involved.

The likelihood of an extension of the war has been indicated in the past week in numerous press dispatches which suggest a variety of possibilities. While the Soviet-Finnish war continues to rage unabated, a strained situation has arisen between Sweden and Soviet Russia due to the alleged bombing of a Swedish village by Soviet aviators. It is considered not unlikely that the Red Army, if and when it succeeds in vanquishing Finland, may attempt to invade Sweden, although Germany's vital interest in that country (she gets considerable iron ore therefrom) is viewed as a restraining factor. Other danger spots, coming to figure more and more prominently in the news as the days pass, are the Balkans and the Near East. A Soviet attack on Bessarabia is envisaged as a distinct possibility if the Red Army succeeds in making substantial headway in Finland, while the Allies are reported to have massed considerable armies in the Near East with two alternative or combined aims in view: 1. A diversionist attack on Soviet Russia in the Caucasus and Black Sea regions to relieve Soviet pressure on Finland or on Rumania (Bessarabia); 2. An attempt to engage Germany in the southeast with the assured assistance of Turkey and the almost-assured assistance of Italy. This, incidentally, would have the effect of endangering if not stopping the flow of German supplies from Soviet Russia and southeastern Europe, a factor which undoubtedly looms large in the calculations of the Allied general staffs.

The Paris newspaper *Le Temps*, frequently used as a mouthpiece of the French Foreign Office, openly demanded an Allied offensive against Soviet Russia in the Caucasus, *Transocean* reported on Feb. 26, giving as reason therefor the danger that the enormous Allied effort to blockade Germany might be frustrated by Reich tapping of Soviet resources in oil and grain.

Newspapers in the Scandinavian capitals, notably Copenhagen, have lately been publishing alarmist reports of imminent war between the Allied Powers and Soviet Russia. The Murmansk region in the Arctic section of European Russia is being mentioned as a likely theater of Allied naval operations designed to halt Soviet supplies to Germany via the northern route, while the Caucasus and Black Sea regions are also prominently mentioned. British warships are admittedly present in both the Black Sea and Arctic. The Moscow correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* reported on Feb. 23 that the Soviet naval commissar, Kuznetsov, had arrived in Murmansk to inspect the Soviet Arctic Fleet in anticipation of possible British naval action. Britain, the correspondent asserted, has naval units already concentrated in the Arctic. According to another report, several British warships are lying off Petsamo, Finnish port on the Arctic which fell into Soviet hands early in December.

Soviet Russia is plainly preparing for action in the Black Sea, where Soviet fleet maneuvers have been taking place. At the same time, Red troops have been concentrated in the Caucasus. That Stalin is planning any aggressive action in the Near East, as many newspapers and press agencies have declared, was vigorously denied by the Moscow organ *Pravda* on Feb. 24, which characterized all such reports as lies. It is not the Soviet Union

Joe's New Five-Year Plan

Louisville Times, U. S. A.

which is building fortifications in the Caucasus, but Britain and France with their forts at Kars and Ardagan, the newspaper asserted. It then charged that "the Anglo-French war incendiaries obviously want to exploit the Arabs of the Near East as cannon fodder" and warned the Allies that their overlordship in the Near East was by no means secure. In particular, the paper said that unrest in Palestine was continuing, that opposition to French rule in Syria was growing, while British domination in Iraq was so insecure that a contingent of Indian troops had constantly to be held in readiness to take control of that territory.

Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, was filled with rumors last week-end to the effect that mobilization had been ordered in Turkey, *Transocean* reported, but Ankara officially denied that anything of the sort was taking place. Official circles in the Turkish capital, according to a *Domei* report on Feb. 26, said that Soviet and Turkish troops near the frontier in the Caucasus were to be withdrawn an equal distance from the border by mutual agreement in order to prevent recurrence of a recent

incident in which a company of Soviet troops entered Turkish territory "by mistake." Turkey is said to have 200,000 troops massed in the Caucasus.

In another report from Istanbul on Feb. 27, *Domei* said that a 500-kilometer line of fortifications, named the "Carol Line" after King Carol II, had been completed in Rumania to serve as a first line of defense against any attempted invasion by Soviet Russia. After the German-Soviet partition of Poland, the agency said, King Carol had withdrawn Rumanian troops from the frontier province of Bessarabia on the recommendation of his General Staff, who were of the opinion that the province could not be defended successfully against a Soviet attack. But the successful Finnish resistance of the Red Army had caused the General Staff to modify their views, with the result that troops were poured back into Bessarabia and construction of the Carol Line begun. The completed line, copied from the French Maginot Line and supplemented by a flooding system after the manner of the Netherlands defenses, is said to be vastly stronger than Finland's now dented Mannerheim Line and capable of withstanding the strongest Soviet attacks.

With the threat of war hanging over all Scandinavia, Sweden's parliament met on Feb. 25 for the first Sunday session since 1932. Purpose of the session was to pass a series of emergency financial measures to prevent a flight of capital from the country by granting the government a monopoly in foreign exchange transactions, so that vital imports for the country's defense may be assured.

The previous week Sweden delivered a strong protest to Moscow against the alleged bombing of the Swedish village of Pajala by Soviet aircraft. Moscow denied that any Soviet aircraft had flown over Pajala or any other part of Sweden. Stockholm maintained its protest, however, declaring that Soviet machines had dropped ten high explosive bombs and some incendiary bombs which damaged a church as well as the main street.

The Soviet Minister in Stockholm, Mme. Alexandra Kollontay, *Transocean* reported on Feb. 22, informed the Swedish Foreign Minister that Soviet troops, after conquering Finland, would not march into Swedish territory. That little faith was placed in this assurance was shown in a gathering of the foreign ministers of the Scandinavian countries at Copenhagen on Feb. 24 and 25. Not only is there fear of a Soviet invasion, but according to an *I.N.S.* dispatch from Copenhagen there exists apprehension that Allied warships and the Soviet Arctic Fleet may clash in the near future and thus imperil Scandinavian neutrality. Dispatches from Oslo declared that British and French warships had already started an Arctic blockade off the northern coast of Norway to an ocean point off Murmansk. These dispatches were regarded as especially significant in view of the fact that Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former British Secretary of State for War, had urged in a speech at Devonport, England, on Feb. 23 an immediate war on Soviet Russia by the Allies.

Norway's apprehension was expressed on Feb. 23 when the Storting (Norwegian parliament) voted huge sums for military purposes. A sum of 51,000,000 kronen was voted to "reinforce the country's neutrality," and 151,000,000 kronen for acquiring necessary war materials.

Reports from the Finnish war front during the past ten days have indicated that the steamroller Soviet offensive is seriously denting Finnish defenses. According to an official announcement from Helsinki on Feb. 26, Finnish troops were forced to abandon the powerfully fortified Koivisto Island which protected the Finnish flank at Viipuri (Viborg). Soviet troops are also reported to have occupied other islands in the Gulf of Finland, including Bjoerkor, Thurinsari and Piisari, all of which were fortified. Viipuri, one of Finland's leading cities, has been almost completely destroyed by bombing and artillery fire, *Reuter* reported from Hensinki on Feb. 26. At the beginning of this week, the Red Army was less than 10 miles from the city, the fall of which is now considered certain. The Red Army was believed anxious to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of its foundation by entering Viipuri on Feb. 23, but failed to do so. The Finns are said to be ready for a desperate last-ditch defense in the tradition established by the Chinese armies at Shanghai. The temperature at Viipuri early this week was four degrees centigrade below zero, with no sign of a spring thaw.

Back on the Job

Cartoon in the *Detroit News* depicts Herbert Hoover, back in the role of dispenser of American relief to the victims of war in Europe. Mr. Hoover had charge of most of American relief in Europe after the first world war. He now has charge of relief for Finland.

The seriousness of the military situation for Finland, with the overwhelmingly superior weight of the Red Army beginning to tell, was reflected in an interview given to *United Press* by the Finnish Foreign Minister, M. V. Tanner, on Feb. 25. Finland, he declared, would always be in readiness to end the war by peaceful means and would not object to friendly mediation provided her security was not jeopardized in any way. The Soviet offensive, he continued, would not have made any headway at all had Finland a month ago received supplies at the rate they are now arriving. He expressed disappointment that the United States had not sent aid immediately instead of considering the question on a "peacetime" basis. He conisdered the United States best equipped financially to aid Finland and emphasized that Finland was not acting under foreign pressure or promises of assistance when she undertook to resist the Soviet invasion.

The question of foreign influence in Finland was referred to by the Soviet newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* on Feb. 25. Between 1919 and 1939, the paper said, Finland had been converted into a bastion against Soviet Russia, while her economic independence was destroyed by Anglo-American capital, together with French and Swedish capital. Hence Britain, France and the United States could not refrain from repeating the military intervention which they tried in 1919.

The Soviet paper declared that nearly the whole of the Finnish lumber industry is in the hands of foreign capitalists of the democratic countries, while the valuable mineral deposits near Petsamo are leased to an Anglo-Canadian concern for 40 years, this firm having invested more than U.S.$7,000,000 in Finland. Finland's armament industry is also in the hands of Anglo-American capital, half of all the shares of Finnish industry are held in England, while Finnish stocks and bonds worth

U.S.$32,000,000 are held in America, the paper asserted, adding: "These figures fully explain the idealistic and humanitarian feelings of the Anglo-French-American bloc towards Finnish democracy."

What was considered in some quarters a mild peace overture in the direction of Germany, and in other quarters an attempt to split the Nazi Government, was a speech delivered at Birmingham by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on Feb. 24. If the Reich was ready to give reliable proofs of her goodwill, she would not find others lacking in goodwill, he said. To which he added: "Under the present German government there can be no security for the future. The elements who are ready to cooperate in rebuilding Europe are ruthlessly proscribed. The nation is cut off even from neutral opinion and its rulers have repeatedly shown that they are not to be trusted to keep their word, either to foreign governments or to their own people. It is therefore for Germany to take the next step and to show us that she has once and for all abandoned the thesis that might is right."

Chancellor Hitler made a speech at Munich the same day at a gathering of Nazis called to mark the 20th anniversary of the issuance of the National Socialist Party's program. Hurling defiance at the Allied Powers, the Chancellor said he would not tolerate any interference in Central Europe which is "our Lebensraum" and in which Germany wanted security. Germany also wanted back the colonies "which were stolen from us," he said, adding that these aims were very moderate and contained no threat against Britain or France. "When Mr. Chamberlain says that he does not trust me," the Chancellor declaimed, "I say 'thank you,' because I never could be your friend, just as I could never be a traitor to my country. The hatred of my enemies does not affect me in the least."

Sumner Welles, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State and President Roosevelt's roving envoy in Europe, reached Naples aboard the Italian liner Rex on Feb. 25 and proceeded immediately to Rome in company with Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican. He was visited in the evening at the Grand Hotel by Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and was received by Premier Mussolini on the afternoon of Feb. 26.

While according to an *I.N.S.* report from New York, Mr. Welles will meet Chancellor Hitler in the course of his European tour, a statement issued to the press by the American legation in Bucharest, and reported here by the *Transocean* agency, said that the American envoy is not authorized to make suggestions or assume obligations in the name of the United States Government, but is charged with the task of reporting to President Roosevelt on the situation in Europe. The United States Government, the statement continued, has initiated diplomatic negotiations of an unofficial character with neutral states regarding two fundamental problems affecting world peace, namely, the working out of a sound international economic system and general disarmament.

The House of Representatives in Washington last week adopted a decision to prolong the Trade Agreements Act for another seven years. The New Deal bloc steamrollered the measure through the House after securing the rejection of numerous proposed amendments. Political circles in Washington regarded this as an important victory for President Roosevelt, declaring that the President now has Congress "under control."

Pan-American Airways announced Feb. 26, according to a *Transocean* message from New York, that Transatlantic Clipper planes will make no intermediate landings at British Bermuda after Mar. 15 because of interference with United States mails by the authorities there. The same agency reported that since the start of the European war 108 American ships had been intercepted on the high seas—90 by the British, 14 by the French and four by the Germans. This information was attributed to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

England went on summer time last Sunday, although heavy winter weather prevails. Clocks throughout the country were advanced one hour as a war-time exigency.

Another Resurrection?

The Tribune, London

Ghost of League: "You buried me when China, Abyssinia, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Albania called. Why do you resurrect me now?" (Published on the occasion of the League's expulsion of Soviet Russia).

SEVERAL THOUSANDS ON STRIKE; BUS SERVICE IS PARALYZED

Several strikes, involving more than 6,000 workers and all resulting from the wages-cost of living situation, were in progress in Shanghai as this issue of *The Review* went to press. The bus service of the International Settlement stopped dead on Thursday morning when mechanics and service employees of the China General Omnibus Company struck for a 40 per cent wage increase, a rice allowance of $7.50 per man per month, recognition of their union, double pay for work performed on Sundays and other holidays, and an annual bonus amounting to 24 days' pay.

Some 2,500 casual workers employed by the Public Works Department of the S.M.C. on street-cleaning and in transportation were out for a rice allowance. At the Wing On Textile Company's plant 3,000 workers were on strike, while several hundred workers were on strike at the China General Edison Company, an American concern, whose factory is on Robison Road. Italian Marines, in whose defense sector the latter plant is situated, threw smoke bombs into the compound to disperse strikers who had closed the main gates and were preventing anyone from entering or leaving. They then reopened the gates.

China Again Features N. Y. News; Shanghailanders Gather in Big City

(Special Correspondence)

NEW YORK—China once again looms large in New York headlines and personal columns. Even the stalemated *blitzkrieg* in Europe no longer seems to obscure developments in the Far East. The Finns, after monopolizing the news pages for a month, now share the limelight with Japanese efforts to set up another puppet regime in China and with the political and economic crisis in Japan.

For a couple of days last week, Colonel Henry Stimson held the stage with his widely-publicized proposal to clamp an embargo on the export of war supplies to Japan.

The New York *Times*, which "broke" the story, editorially approved of the proposal, but emphasized the need for cooperating with other democratic powers. A flood of letters received by the *Times* seemed to back Col. Stimson, without the reservations made by the *Times*.

Congress in Ugly Mood

Col. Stimson's letter was followed by well-displayed reports on the resignation of Premier Gen. N. Abe. The crisis was interpreted here as a sign of the serious crisis confronting Japan and little hope was held out for the success of Gen. Abe's successor.

The Congress is known to be in an ugly mood. If its passions are not diverted into other channels, such as a debate on the budget, on the labor board or on assistance to Finland, it will plunge into a discussion of the embargo issue with lusty abandon.

Pro-Chinese organizations here claim that a personal poll of all congressmen has shown 80 per cent in favor of an immediate embargo. If the embargo is coupled with a non-renewal of the American-Japanese trade treaty, Nippon is due for a severe shock.

The latest Gallup poll has shown a growing anti-Japanese sentiment, which—in conjunction with the current pre-election fever—might compel vote-mindful congressmen to go anti-Japanese in a big way.

Organizations Very Active

Pro-Chinese organizations here are extremely active. The American Committee for Non-Intervention, whose guiding spirit is Mr. Harry Price, is doing extremely active work. Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, who was famous for his reticence in Shanghai, is not mincing any words now in attacking Japan. Col. Stimson is another pillar of the anti-Japanese drive. Dr. W. W. Yen has also delivered a number of speeches, which have received wide publicity in the press.

There is a large number of other men and women who are doing sterling work without the benefit of limelight. I know personally of some outstanding personalities in the United States who are actively helping the Non-Intervention Committee with funds and otherwise, but are compelled for one reason or another to remain anonymous.

A day does not pass here without the papers mentioning one or another of old China hands. Capt. E. Carlson is in New York now, doing a little lecturing and working with Mr. Price.

Shanghailanders in U.S.

Mr. John E. Baker has just arrived here and delivered a lecture before a large missionary group. Miss Joy Homer, whose trips into the interior created somewhat of a sensation in Shanghai last fall, arrived here a fortnight ago for a brief visit. All local papers featured colorful interviews with her. She is to leave soon for the south, to rest, following which she will start on a lecture tour.

Tired of Talking

The Detroit News

Miss Freda Utley is in Boston. She is completing the manuscript of a new book, dealing with a liberal's shattered illusions with regard to Soviet Russia. Her husband, I believe, is in jail in Russia.

Mr. Haldore Hanson, whose first book, "Humane Endeavor," has just been published, is now in Chicago. Miss Vanya Oakes, of Shanghai and Yunnanfu, is in this city with the manuscripts of two books and hopes for a lecture tour.

Miss Ida Pruitt is also here, on behalf of the Chinese cooperative movement. Miss Agnes Roman, who worked in a Chinese bank in Shanghai for some years, is now in Washington.

Carroll Lunt Lectures

Mr. C. Lunt, having delivered a large number of lectures favorable to Japan, is about to leave this country for Shanghai. Mrs. Lunt will accompany him, but their two sons will remain here. One of the sons, who once was a sports reporter on a Shanghai paper, is now copy boy with the New York *Times*.

Mr. A. Buchman, a well-known Shanghai newspaperman and photographer, was in New York about a month ago. He is now in Hollywood. Miss Grace Simons, who once worked for the Shanghai office of Havas and later for the same agency in New York, is now in Los Angeles, while Miss Dorothy Davis, formerly of the *China Weekly Review*, is in this city.

Mr. Wilbur Burton, formerly of the *Shanghai Evening Post*, paid a lengthy visit to New York some time ago. He is now in Hongkong, writing for the New York *Post*.

Dorfman and Lattimore

Mr. Ben Dorfman, who was connected with the Lytton Commission, is now with the Tariff Commission. Mr. Owen Lattimore is with Johns Hopkins University. He recently attended the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Virginia Beach.

Mr. Jacob Berglas, sponsor of the plan for settling 100,000 European refugees in Yunnan, is also here, but is planning to leave for Shanghai as soon as he pays a visit to Washington.

First New President Ship To be Launched in July

Word has been received by the Shanghai office of the American President Lines that the first ship of their new fleet will be launched about July 1 and available for service about October 1 of this year. This will be the first of a fleet of vessels being built by the U. S. Maritime Commission for the American President Lines' Round-the-World service, which will include Shanghai as a regular port of call, sailing from here every two weeks to Europe via Suez, thence to New York and via the Panama Canal to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The keels of three of these new vessels have already been laid.

The new ships will be combination passenger and cargo carriers, affording spacious accommodations for between 80 and 100 first class passengers. The Maritime Commission has made a study of the latest developments in ship-building, both in America and abroad, and the new President liners will provide passengers with the most modern improvements and comforts.

They will be 492 feet in length, 69½ foot beam, 16,190 displacement tonnage and 9,690 dead weight, with a cruising radius of 12,000 miles.

Surveys and estimates are also being prepared in connection with the new 35,000-ton Trans-Pacific liners to be added to the President Line fleet. It is expected that bids for the construction of these super-liners, the largest to be built by American shipyards, will be invited during the next 30 days. Preliminary advices regarding these vessels indicate that they will be about 740 feet in length, with a speed of 24 knots. Accommodations will be provided for more than 1,000 passengers, first, tourist and third class. These de-luxe liners will be worthy running mates to the popular s.s. President Coolidge which is so favorably known to Trans-Pacific travellers.

Changes in Peiping Legation Quarter Noted by Old Resident of the City

By GEORGE GORMAN

Editor's Note:—The writer of this article, which we reproduce from the February, 1940 issue of "Contemporary Japan," edits a monthly magazine in Peiping, entitled "Caravan." He has resided in the northern city for many years.

WITHDRAWAL of all foreign guards and return of the Legation Quarter at Peking to Chinese governmental control are two issues certain to be raised before many months have passed. Settlement of these questions may not even await the formation of a central government, but might occur through voluntary action on the part of the foreign Powers, or in response to the argument of the Japanese Army that there no longer exists any reason for foreign soldiery in China or for any autonomous international state within the Chinese domain. The Legation Quarter was set up as a walled haven for diplomatic missions which could be defended by the forces of the Protocol Powers against the Chinese. Never was it envisaged that the Quarter, or the railway avenue to the seaboard, should be protected against any of the signatory Powers. Now the Japanese Army has assumed the responsibility for the maintenance of peace in Peking, with such good effect that quiet, order and control have endured ever since the withdrawal of Kuomintang soldiery and the entry of the Japanese Imperial garrison. Not a shot has been fired in Peking since the outbreak of the conflict, with the exception of a revolver fusillade against the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Peking Government, Wang Keh-min, the only sufferer of which was the Japanese companion of Wang, who died of wounds.

Change in Status Unwelcome

A change in the status of the Legation Quarter will be, for sentimental reasons, and also for aesthetic reasons, generally regretted by all foreigners who have lived in or visited Peking. For in that little corner of the old capital where the famous siege of 1900 took place has been built up a haven of quiet, cleanliness and ideal administration, a place of well paved streets, beautiful Western buildings, modern sanitation and incredibly low taxation. In that safe region no official Chinese influence could penetrate. It was, and still is, a little bit of the West, aloof from the wars and ravages of successive lords and *tuchuns*. With a formidable Japanese Army assuring protection, the Legation Quarter as an extraterritorial entity is destined soon to pass out of existence, and even while these notes are being read, first steps in the great change may be initiated. The only point of foreign resistance to the termination of this extraterritorial settlement probably will be the present non-recognition of the governmental regime with which to arrange the formal change; the question of foreign prestige is unlikely to have serious delaying effect. As one of those to enjoy for many years the protection and amenities of the Quarter, I can agree with other foreigners in genuine regret at the passing of an institution that has served the foreigners and the Chinese equally well. If it did nothing else than present to China an example of splendid civic administration, and of modernity, the Quarter will have justified its existence. In this sanctuary have developed many examples of civilization to guide the Chinese in the improvement of their own civic life.

'Invasion' by Japanese

The walled Legation Quarter, embracing several embassies, legations and consulates, is nominally defended by Japanese, British, American, French and Italian military or naval detachments. There never has been any serious attempt to challenge their defensive ability, although student demonstrations have occurred, which were easily met by merely closing the gates, although the diminutive and indomitable Mr. W. P. Thomas, former chief of police and secretary, supplemented this precaution by personally directing the fire hose on the youthful and ardent demonstrators. The only real "invasion" has been the recent influx of Japanese official organs and business firms which have either purchased existing buildings, or erected their own. This secluded and tranquil retreat from the seething masses of the Chinese and Tartar cities has enormously changed since 1937. As the old capital itself has seen a vast increase of population to about a million and a half people, so the Quarter has become more and more congested, Japanese now being in a dominant position. They do not use it as a military base, having scrupulously observed the neutrality of the diplomatic area throughout, even in the early days of the 1937 incident.

An important step towards suspension of the international charter of the Quarter was taken last year when the United States Marines reduced their garrison by half to about 250 men, the balance being moved to Tientsin to replace the Fifteenth Infantry which were completely withdrawn from China. There is a considerable body of opinion in the United States against the retention of guards in China. Writing to this effect not long ago General Johnson Hagood, writing in the *Saturday Evening Post*, said:

"No known military reason exists for keeping this little handful of soldiers in China. It is said that they are there for diplomatic reasons. If that be so, then the reasons are bad."

Created in 1901

The Diplomatic Quarter of Peking was created in 1901 at the direct request of the foreign Powers. It was to be an area which they could defend for their diplomatic missions, should there be any recurrence of the tragic challenge of the Boxer Rebellion. The more efficiently to protect this quarter it was decided to maintain a railway line of communication to the sea. It was to be the strong point at the terminus of a series of defences extending from Shanhaikwan to Peking, with detachments at Chinwangtao, Changli, Lanchow, Tangshan, Lutai, Tangku, Chun Liang-chen, Tientsin, Yangtsun, Langfang, Huangtsun and Fengtai. Many of these stations were abandoned as the Powers found garrisons and detachments quite adequate at the larger towns.

The instrument legalizing the Quarter was the Final Protocol of September 7, 1901. The signatories, besides China, were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Holland, Russia and the United States. It was signed at the Spanish Legation, and the present Minister always shows his guests the very table where the historic paper was completed by a distinguished company of diplomats. The Central Powers were unilaterally removed from the list of Protocol Powers by the Chinese Government after Peking's declaration of war against those countries, and their national guards were automatically abolished.

China Forced to Cede

Under the Protocol the Chinese Government was forced to cede to the Protocol Powers all of the land within a specified zone, and China reimbursed private property owners who had to move out in compliance with the law that no Chinese could reside in the area, although this did not apply to the servants of foreigners. Upon completion of the agreement, carried out after lengthy and intricate negotiations involving international law and usage, the foreign Powers withdrew their main armies on September 17, 1901, leaving small detachments of troops.

The boundaries of the Quarter were mutually fixed and indicated on a plan affixed to the Protocol. They are, on the south, the Tartar Wall between Hatamen and Chienmen; on the west a line drawn from the east side of Chienmen to Chang An Chieh; on the north the line of Chang An Chieh to Hatamen, on the east from Chang An Chieh to the west side of Hatamen tower. In addition a glacis, or open field of fire, was created on the east, west and north sides of the Quarter. This provision was deemed unnecessary on the south side as the Tartar Wall there was ample protection. Around this area of about three-quarters of a square mile the Powers constructed a continuous wall, with gates at the street entries. The various parts of the wall enclosed the individual legations, which were charged with its defence. By a curious oversight the defenders of the Quarter overlooked the fact that no Gate existed on the West Glacis approach, and this was put up in 1927. Now the whole quarter can be immediately turned into an isolated fort, entirely independent of the outside city for water and light.

Agreement Was Broken

It was the original intention never to permit Chinese armed guards in the area, but this agreement was broken when the Foreign Powers permitted Chang Tso-lin to invade the Quarter and occupy and ransack the Soviet Embassy in 1927.

The continuous line of defence was also invaded by a Chinese financial company (Changli), which built premises adjoining the Chartered Bank without the consent of the Foreign Powers. When the case was examined it was discovered that some uncertainty existed in the definition of the western boundary. The building was allowed to stand. The owners resisted an attempt of the Chosen Bank to take quarters therein, but this was settled by negotiation.

It is interesting to look back over the history of the original negotiations for the segregation of the area. The American plenipotentiary was very anxious to have it specified as a treaty port, in fact to have the whole of Peking so defined. But nothing came of his proposals, nor of his idea of foreign concessions, of which the Quarter would form a part. The Americans were, from the outset, somewhat opposed to complete reliance on a foreign fortress in Peking; they preferred to depend on treaty rights, and the responsibility of a native government. Their aim was stable political conditions and the exercise of defensive rights only in an emergency. It may be of interest to know that Peking still is a "closed port"; technically foreigners, except missionaries, are not allowed to reside there.

The Powers Prevailed

There was considerable Chinese resistance to the western boundaries of the Quarter, as this line necessitated the moving of many government offices established for centuries and of transferring the imperial ancestral temple. But the insistence of the Powers prevailed.

The Chinese tried to insert a clause calling for recession of property in the Quarter to the Chinese Government as it ceased to be used for diplomatic missions, and had this prevailed, the German and Austrian compounds today would be in Chinese hands; but the Powers were foresighted enough to insist that property yielded by one Power should become the property of the Protocol Powers as a whole.

In regard to the glacis, an open field of fire around the quarter, it was provided that not only must Chinese refrain from building on it, but foreigners as well. The French intruded the portico of the Peking Hotel on the northern face, and this was allowed in consideration of using the hotel as a defence point in an emergency.

The Chinese resisted the plan to make them reimburse private property owners, on the ground that while the seizure of land in war is defensible under international law, the seizure of private property is not. But the Powers countered by declaring there never was a state of war between them and China. The Boxer Campaign, too, was an "undeclared war.' Certain concessions were made on the western boundaries, in return for which the Chinese paid off property owners and Chinese ceased to have the right to own land or buildings or to reside in the quarter.

Refuge for Politicos

This provision has been broken many a time by the legations themselves and individual foreigners giving asylum to political refugees, the hotels and hospitals being well known as safety points. Many a score of prominent politicians have taken refuge in the Quarter, including Yen Hsi-shan (German Hospital) Emperor P'u Yi, etc. Their right of sanctuary has never been questioned, although it was violated by the Protocol Powers in permitting the arrest of Communists in the Soviet compound.

There seems to be some doubt about the permanency of the Powers' ownership of the diplomatic quarter. The United States, after failing to have Peking or the quarter designated a treaty port, then insisted that a formal instrument should be drawn ceding the property to the Protocol Powers in perpetuity. For it was feared that if the property was marked out for legation purposes only, the way would always be left open for China to make claims of restitution. But no cession, and no lease in perpetuity is granted by Article VII of the Protocol. And although the Powers have the right thereunder to retain it as long as they deem it necessary, occupation is a matter of mutual accommodation. The legal status of the Quarter is such that a good case might be made out for its surrender, on the grounds that no need now exists to defend embassies and legations which do not maintain their main missions to China on the ground.

Other principles regarding the Quarter were laid down by the Protocol of June 13, 1904. This defines the fact that the Quarter is common property, that the glacis is common property, with each legation held responsible for the control of its own portion. It also explains that the roads, sidewalks, bridges and public works are common property and no legation may encroach thereon. Finally, provision is made for administration of the Quarter, policing, taxation, etc.

Control Now Benevolent

The governing body, the court of last resort in the Quarter, is the group of Powers in the Protocol, less those who lost their right in the Great War. It never has completely surrendered its authority to the administrative body. Any decision made by the administrative body must be sanctioned by the Protocol Powers. But it must be said that the control is benevolent, and the administrative body exercises due caution in not going too far. Moreover, the administrative body has no judicial powers whatever, no powers of punishment; consequently the government of the Quarter is most informal and depends for its success on the tact of the members.

There are complexities in the administration. Embassy and legation personnel enjoy diplomatic immunity by international usages; but at the same time many residents have no extraterritorial rights whatever and are subject to the Chinese courts, while many persons who have their profession or business in the Quarter reside in the Chinese municipality. Hence the question of jurisdiction is always present and stresses the delicate nature of the administrative body's control.

Commission Governs

The general government of the Quarter is maintained by an Administrative Commission, by agreement of the Powers. This commission consists of five members. There are three nominees of the Protocol Powers and the others from the largest taxpayers. A foreign banker usually is Hon. Treasurer. The president of the commission is a representative of the Powers and has a deciding vote. But elected representatives may appeal to the chief representatives of the Powers in case of dispute. The executive force of the commission's decision rests on the approval of the Powers. There are never any cases of dispute as the commission works benevolently.

The work of the commission includes finance, police, street upkeep and other public services. The financing is done on a budget system, and it never seeks to cover more than the current year's operations. There is no sinking fund, and the only property owned by the commission are the fire-fighting equipment, uniforms, steam rollers, two or three buildings, including the police station. The cost of administering the Quarter now is about $48,000 a year and there is no surplus.

Taxation Revenues

The commission obtains its revenues from a land tax of one cent per square metre on unbuilt areas and nine cents a square metre on built areas. A graduated tax is placed on business houses and a transfer tax on immovable property. There is also a rental tax of five per cent. per annum. The biggest taxpayer is the British Embassy.

The rent tax came into effect in 1927 and produces a substantial revenue, but the transfer tax is unreliable.

The electric light is provided by the Peking Electric Co. registered in Hongkong. Formerly the majority stock was owned by foreigners, including Germans. During the war the Germans sold out, and the stock was acquired by Chinese. The majority of Chinese shareholders also are directors of the Peking Electric Light and Power Co. in the Chinese city. There is no monopoly in the Quarter, and the Chinese company may, and does, serve clients.

There are 71 Chinese policemen. They are used almost entirely as directors of traffic. They have no powers over foreign nationals, but they keep the Chinese in order. They do not carry firearms. (In case they are required to take charge of a foreigner they at once hand him over to the legation concerned). The Legation Quarter police and the native city police co-operate closely in the matter of arrests.

The original cost of laying down the streets involved Bank loans which were repaid by 1917, 1924 and 1928. Water comes from the Peking Water Works in the Chinese municipality, but in case of emergency there are

adequate wells in the Quarter and some of the compounds even now depend on them, such as the former I. G. of Customs residence.

The city telephone enters the Quarter and some of the legations and embassies have their own private lines, notably the Japanese.

The most complete book of reference about the history and administration of the Legation Quarter was written by Professor R. M. Duncan. Its title I disremember, but Mr. Vetch of the French Bookstore, Peking, can supply this information.

Constant Change Occurring

Constant and final changes are taking place in that corner of Peking so long reserved for diplomacy and its auxiliaries. Anyone sensitive to change in the past fifteen years cannot have failed to detect the slow but definite fading of diplomatic domination, especially since the formation of the National Government of China in 1928 which attracted the chief missions to the new capital at Nanking. Embassies and legations have been little more than storage places for documents, anchorages, just "in case" the Government changed and Peking reasserted itself again, last diplomatic link with the old China. Ambassadors, much reduced in power because of the world tendency to make decisions on policy at home, were away from Peking most of the time, and principally returned to give an appearance of tenure, or to visit their families. Many governments made no pretence of maintaining legations at Peking, once they had "recognized" Nanking. Tradition dies hard, however, and there can be little doubt that diplomatic sentiment endured in favor of retaining or restoring the status of Peking. Of no small account, too, was the investment in premises. The value of the British Embassy grounds and buildings has been set at a flat million yuan which, in some opinion, is a conservative rating. Apart from the singular beauty of the grounds, the Embassy site is central and spacious. In the buildings are stored the records of many decades, and the business of transferring movable things and realizing on real property would be a big undertaking. This holds good for other embassy and legation compounds.

Garrison Cut in Half

The American Embassy and the adjoining barracks of the United States Marines is a workmanlike and impressive bit of the old land set down under the shadow of Chienmen tower, the Tartar City's front gate. The garrison has been cut in half, which is a reminder that foreign guards in Peking are not a permanent institution, but it would be a sad loss to the community as a whole for this lively area to lose its diplomatic and military garrisons. Other missions have attractive qualities, and one of the most striking structures is the one flying the flag of Belgium. Here is a fine arrangement of Brussels architecture which commands general attention. The most prominent recent change in the Quarter has been the concentration of Japanese business interests. The cleanliness and order, the businesslike appearance of the streets so remindful of the commercial districts of Japan, have done much to invite the large firms to settle. The magnificent structure which formerly housed the Russo-Asiatic Bank is now a Sino-Nippon concern. The buildings which once were the base of Jardine-Matheson & Co. have been sold to a Japanese company. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China sold their premises to a Japanese banking firm. Various other establishments of Japan have been set up, whilst new buildings have been exclusively Japanese, such as the enlarged Embassy premises and the new Consular police office.

Hope Now Gone

Lovers of Peking who yearned for the return of the embassies and legations pinned much of their faith in that future state to the restoration of Peking as a capital of the country. For if a national government once again was returned in the Tartar City, it was argued that the foreign governments would resume their imposing establishments. Now no such hope exists. Even if a national government, say under Wang Ching-wei, were resolved and housed at Peking, it would be under the military protection of Japan. This would do away with foreign guards to begin with. Such bodies were placed in China to protect their diplomatic personnel from Chinese; the danger being removed the guards would go, as useless and expensive, even if picturesque and friendly.

The continued maintenance of diplomatic envoys and staffs at Peking would depend on whether or not the governments interested really felt the business was worth while. If they looked at the matter fairly they would see that, even though China was autonomous, the influence of Japan as an Asiatic partner would be very great, and that it might be wise and "realistic" to do their business with China through the Ambassadors and Ministers credited to Japan. At any rate the withdrawal of diplomatic bodies is inevitable, but people hope the change will be gradual so that the Legation Quarter may retain its identity and its character and independence as long as possible.

Ukrainian Committee Backs Allied Cause

An appeal to all Ukrainians, but directed mainly to the 1,200,000 living in the United States and the 400,000 living in Canada, urging them to join the Allied cause in the battle against Germany and Soviet Russia, was issued last week by the newly-formed Ukrainian Committee in Paris, according to a *Havas* report. Alexander Coulguine, onetime Foreign Minister of the Ukraine, is president of the organization.

The appeal ran as follows, according to the version given by the French news agency:

"Two great powers, France and the British Empire, have arisen in the defense of the rights of people and of justice. For us, Ukrainians, there can be no hesitation: our place is at their side.

"All our hopes are closely linked to the success of their arms and we must contribute with all our might to their victory.

Betrayed Themselves

"Germany and her leader have betrayed themselves and have detrayed the people. For many years, representatives of the Third Reich emphasized their sympathy for the Ukraine and promised to liberate the Ukraine from the notorious Soviet yoke.

"Events have proved these statements to be pure and simple blackmail on the part of the Reich. Supporting the so-called Carpathic Ukraine, the Germans made use of it as small change and, to thank Moscow, delivered 6,000,000 Ukrainians to tortures and persecution.

"The flower of our elite that the government of the democratic Ukrainian Republic saved in its time, Germany has delivered up to the tortures of the Soviet executioners.

"One Vast Prison" Seen

"Under the Soviet yoke, together with us, there are our friends the Caucasians, Turkestans and all the Cossacks. Under the German yoke are the Poles and the Czechoslovaks Today, all these peoples have a great duty: to fight against the two imperialisms, the Soviet and the Nazi, which have stretched out their hands to each other.

"If, by some impossible chance, the battle waged by France and Britain is lost, the whole world will become one vast prison."

A similar attitude was adopted by Mustafa Chokay Colt, onetime President of the National Government of Turkestan, who proclaimed:

"The war today is being fought out by the powers who stand for defense of liberty and right against those who stand for the subjugation of the weak by the strong."

Molnar Play Being Staged For Local Finnish Fund

Ferenc Molnar's famous play "Liliom" is to be staged at the Lyceum Theater in Shanghai by a group of local amateurs. Proceeds of the performances, which will run from Mar. 5 to 9, both dates inclusive, will go to the Friends of Finland Fund, for which many thousands of dollars have already been raised locally. Patrons of the performances will be the British and French ambassadors to China, the Finnish charge d'affaires and the Polish charge d'affaires.

Many Lives Lost When Yangtsze Steamer Sinks

An unknown number of Chinese lives—believed, however, to be large—were lost on Feb. 23 when the 125-ton river steamer Mingwang sank in the rapids of the Yangtsze River after striking a rock 10 miles south of Suifu in Szechwan Province, *United Press* reported from Chungking. With a capacity of 360 passengers, the craft carried a full load and was lost during a heavy fog while travelling down-stream. The Mingwang sank almost immediately and only a very few passengers are known to have escaped a watery grave.

Grew-Arita Parleys to Be Resumed Soon; Japan's Difficulties Growing

WITH difficulties continuing to pile up on the home front due to the continuance of the China war, Japan last week-end intimated that she was about to renew efforts to improve her relations with the United States, which remain uncertain due to the treatyless situation between the two countries.

Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, will resume talks with Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador in Tokyo, in the near future, a Japanese Foreign Office spokesman announced on Feb. 23. Two days earlier (on Feb. 21) the Foreign Office declared that 12 out of the 230 cases pending between Japan and the United States (which some time ago said there were more than 600), resulting from damage suffered by American nationals as a result of Japanese military operations in China, had been settled. The cases were listed as follows:

Settled Claims Listed

1. Damage to the premises of the Kofa American Drug Company on Ward Road, Shanghai.
2. The question of water mains in the railway compound at Chapei, Shanghai.
3. Damages claimed against the Japanese Government by a Mr. Madison Doyle, resident of Tunsin Road, Shanghai.
4. Damage to the Y.M.C.A. building on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.
5. Requisition of steam launches owned by the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company at Nantungchow, between Shanghai and Nanking.
6. Occupation of the American church at Soochow.
7. Closure of the American missionary girls' school at Kaifeng, Honan.
8. Mistaken firing on an American national on the Han River in Kwangtung.
9. Examination of an American national at Chefoo.
10. Insults to two American citizens at Shanghai.

Settled on the Spot

The Tokyo Foreign Office also listed questions which had been settled "on the spot" without becoming a subject of diplomatic negotiations in Tokyo, as follows:

1. Use of the American Church cemetery in Kiangwan, Shanghai.
2. The question of the disposal of steel pipes at the Hongkew and O.S.K. Wharves in Shanghai.
3. The use of the American mission property on Darroch Road, Shanghai.
4. Damages claimed by Mrs. Alice Allen of Hungjao Road, Shanghai.
5. Damages claimed by the Robert Dollar Lumber Company at Hsiakwan, Nanking.
6. The use of American Mission property at Chihmen, formerly known as Shihchiachwang.
7. Entry into a residence in the American Mission at Kaifeng.
8. The arrest of Chinese employees of the American mission at Hsuchow.
9. Entry into the home of an American missionary resident in Peking.

Disadvantage Said Mutual

Commenting on the impending conversations between the Japanese Foreign Minister and the American Ambassador, the *Miyako Shimbun* observed that they would differ from past talks in that Mr. Arita would "clarify Japan's attitude toward affairs in China, which have entered the construction stage." Japan, the paper declared, desired a new commercial treaty with the United States, but whether a new treaty was concluded or not, the construction of a "New Order" in East Asia would not be affected. Continued absence of a treaty, the paper added, would be disadvantageous equally to Japan and America.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull told the press in Washington on Feb. 23, *United Press* reported, that he had heard from the Senate that the question of invoking an embargo against Japan was on a week-to-week basis, meaning that consideration may be given to it at any time, depending upon developments.

Embargo—For and Against

Statements favoring and opposing such an embargo were made last week. Capt. Evans F. Carlson, formerly attached to the Fourth Marines in China and now retired, spoke at Philadelphia on Feb. 23 to urge Congress to empower the President to institute an embargo against Japan whenever he may see fit. War between the United States and Japan as the result of an embargo was "highly improbable," Capt. Carlson declared.

Opposition to any embargo was voiced by Roy W. Howard, chairman of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, in an interview with the Honolulu *Advertiser*. Expressing the belief that the "sane element" among the Japanese, hitherto silenced by military dictatorship, is again emerging, and that this element may force Japan to accept the fact that China cannot be conquered and conclude an honorable peace, Mr. Howard said that an embargo against Japan by the United States would be unwise as it would prejudice the

"Honorable Sam, Let's Be Friends Again!"

Washington Post

prospects for an early peace. Japanese statesmen, he went on to say, are not stupid. "They know that American tolerance has been strained to the breaking point and they will not force the embargo issue. If a smart cop is known to have a good gun he seldom has to use it," he declared of the embargo weapon.

No More Technical Aid

According to a *Havas* report from Washington on Feb. 23, executives of American oil companies agreed, after a series of conferences, to cease lending technical aid to Russia and Japan in the manufacture of high-test aviation gasoline. The decision was said to have been inspired by a declaration of the State Department last Dec. 20, in which a "moral embargo" was placed on the export of blueprints, plant, manufacturing rights and technical information used in the manufacture of high octane gasoline to countries whose air forces bomb civilian populations.

Bold references to Japan's growingly difficult economic situation were made in New York by Sir Victor Sassoon, Shanghai financier, on Jan. 24, *United Press* reported. Sir Victor said that Japan's internal economy is crumbling daily and the Japanese people are already showing disapproval of the Army's policies. He predicted that the Japansee people would soon revolt against the rule of the militarists, and opined that Japan would eventually realize that her real enemy is Soviet Russia, not China.

New Labor Regulations

Drastic regulations to divert practically all young male Japanese workers into wartime industries, enterprises engaged in trade directly linked thereto, and industries making essential commodities, are to be enforced in Japan next month to remedy the acute shortage of industrial labor, *Havas* reported from Tokyo on Feb. 20. The new rules will provide *inter alia*, that industrialists manufacturing non-essentials shall not hire youths or juveniles between the ages of 12 and 30 until their present staffs have been decreased 30 per cent, the report said. The rules will also be applied to the employment of girls and young women between the ages of 12 and 20, thus affecting restaurants, bars, cafes, billiard saloons, theaters and similar establishments which will have to carry on with fewer, or older, women. Geisha business is also to suffer, since proprietors of geisha houses will be prohibited from engaging young girls of 13 and 14 for training as entertainers, as they have done hitherto. Only wartime industries, of which 116 are listed, will have full freedom to employ male workers of 12 years and upwards.

A *Domei* report from Tokyo on Feb. 20, dealing with another aspect of Japan's economic life, said that public clamor had arisen against the poor wearing qualities of staple fiber fabrics and that the government, reacting to popular discontent, had indicated its intention to reduce the compulsory use of the cotton substitute in textiles.

Torture Revelations

I Escaped from the Japanese

BY CHUAN-MIN KENG

Editor's Note:—The following account of bestial tortures inflicted by Japanese Army men on a Chinese student in Peiping, as told by the victim himself, has been translated from Chinese by an American woman, Adeline Gray, who knows the victim and was able to authenticate details of his story by herself seeing the wounds inflicted on him by his torturers. That Chinese students suspected of anti-Japanese activities—arrested either by the Japanese themselves, or, as in Tientsin, handed over to them by the British and French authorities—are tortured, is borne out by reports from Taian, Shantung last week regarding the fate of 75 students of the Suiying High School, an American missionary institution in that city, who were arrested about two months ago. Accused of being connected with the Eighth Route (former Red) Army, the hapless young men are said to be undergoing unspeakable treatment at the hands of the Japanese military authorities. In Tientsin, with the help of the British and French authorities, a number of students and teachers have lately landed in the clutches of the Japanese military. Students in another American educational institution, in Hangchow, have also been arrested.

IT was just before dawn, in bitter winter. Outside was pouring rain. My schoolmates and I were crowded in my small room listening to a radio. I was then living in an inn in the eastern part of Peiping. It was announced that another city had fallen to the Japanese. An immense sadness swept over us, and we could no longer speak. We sat silently, in a daze. The one candle in the room gave out but a feeble light.

With dawn, I gathered energy to dress, and started out the inn-door for my school, the Chih-Ch'eng Middle School. Barely had I closed the door when I heard a loud screeching of motor-cars, and then a heavy banging at the iron gate. At once I knew it was the Japanese; I turned and ran back into my room. After some minutes the search party, armed with guns, stood over me. Handcuffed, I was taken by car to their nearby headquarters on Mei-cha Road. I was required to kneel in the Japanese style as I registered my name and school.

No Concrete Charge

They had no concrete charge against me. I was a student and an active one. I was suspected of being anti-Japanese, and I was. They demanded that I confess to anti-Japanese activities and disclose full facts on such movements in the city. To get confessions and information from me, torture was used continuously for five days. Each day brought a different and more dreadful torture. Each method was capable of killing me, and each nearly did. Six times I experienced death.

Within half an hour after I was imprisoned, I was called before an ugly, bald-headed Japanese army man, who spoke only Japanese, and had a low-class Korean for occasional interpreter.

Threat of Death

"You will be killed," the military man announced to me, through his interpreter, "unless you give us complete details on anti-Japanese activities in Peiping."

"I have no information," I responded.

He became furious. I was commanded to take off my clothing, and to kneel, Japanese fashion, while he fiercely lashed me for half an hour. Occasionally I tried to dodge the blows, but then he kicked me with his heavy boots. With blood streaming out of wounds from all over my back, I fainted. When I revived he commanded me to stand up and march with the guard to my cell. The afternoon would see the beginning of five days of systematic torture.

Tortured

Chuan-min Keng

In the afternoon, I was led to the same place stripped — it was bitter winter — and made to kneel on the concrete floor. Ten barrels of freezing water were one by one poured over my head and body. I was paralyzed. To make the suffering more intense, they beat me with a heavy club at the same time, while shouting repeatedly, "Confess! Give us information!" I gave no response; sooner or later I expected death, anyway.

Agonizing Tortures

The second day, I endured the agonies of one of their most fiendish forms of torture. After water had been thrown over my naked body, a large block of ice was shoved on top of me, and I was forced to encircle it with my arms. Then they savagely attacked my numb body with heavy whips.....they lashed fiercely till the ice had completely melted. Words are inadequate to describe the agonies I went through, nor can I even recall them today

without shudders of horror. Other Chinese who saw this cried, too, though the Japanese were there.

The third day, I was taken to the backyard where a ladder was lying flat atop two benches. Nearby was a water hydrant. Stripped, I was placed on the ladder directly under the faucet. Icy water was turned on full force into my mouth. The flood distended my stomach more and more; I could not breathe. The ghastly flood hurled me to unconsciousness. I thought I was dying. I did die—my first death.

Using the Army Boot

I slowly revived to find water mixed with blood streaming from my mouth. To make the experience more unendurable, the Japanese were kicking and stepping on my abnormally enlarged stomach.

But though they cursed and threatened, I still gave them no information. In fact, I was unable to say a word. They turned the faucet on again and repeated the whole performance of flooding and stamping on my stomach. It was supreme agony. I died for the second time.

As a result of this unspeakably cruel experience, I have lost permanently the normal use of my stomach, including the use of its nerves. Not knowing hunger, I can go without eating. Or, without pleasure, I am able to eat an enormous amount.

The fourth day, I was made to kneel for several hours on two bricks, with arms outstretched. On each hand I had to balance a heavy brick, which had a light penholder on top, It is a near impossible position to stay in for hour after hour. Four Japanese militarists were sitting in front of me, engaged in other affairs. Whenever a brick or penholder fell, as had to occur sometimes, they lashed me. Finally I fainted. Again I experienced death, real death.

The fifth day, they decided to put me to the extreme test of human endurance.

Demand for Confession

"You will be burned to death, unless you confess all," the ugly Japanese informed me, through his interpreter. "Do you know student Liu — ? Are there any other Chih-Ch'eng Middle School students living in the same inn with you?"

"I do not know student Liu —" I replied. "There are several other Chih-Ch'eng Middle School students living in the inn, but I do not know them. Please burn me to death!"

"Write your will," the army man demanded.

I prepared for death and wrote the following: "I am going to die. Do not feel anxious about me, my dear papa and mamma! After I am dead, please pack up my things in the school and take them back home."

Matches were lit. Cigarettes were lit. They were held, burning, to parts of my body—throat, legs, thighs, and elsewhere. As they slowly burned to the ends, it was my sixth time in five days to faint and pass through the gate of death.

By the time I returned to consciousness, the Japanese army men knew that I feared neither earthly suffering nor death. They realized that it was useless to continue torture upon me. In disgust they threw me back with the other prisoners, where I stayed two months.

We were over 125 Chinese, and two Japanese pacifists, as prisoners. We were made to kneel down on the cold concrete floor, in Japanese posture, all day long. This queer style is difficult for Chinese to maintain hour after hour. But we were forbidden to make the slightest movement. The Japanese guards would lash us with their leather whips if we made the smallest change in position. At first, sometimes I could not help moving a little, but several beatings taught me better. The kneeling had to be in an alert manner; no signs of fatigue could be shown. For punishment, a prisoner often had to kneel awake on the concrete floor all night. Prisoners were forbidden to talk.

Sometimes we were taken outside for military exercises. After Japanese victories, we were led outside and commanded to yell: "Long Live the Japanese Imperial Army!" It was not an easy demand for us to execute.

Filthy Prison, Little Food

The prison was a filthy, foul-smelling place. There were no sanitary arrangements.

Food was little: every day each Chinese prisoner received four bread-rolls (*mantou*), one cup of rice-water, and a little drinking water. The Japanese prisoners received a bowl of rice instead of rice-water and one or two salted vegetables.

During these months I experienced various cruelties, though no more of the death-dealing type. One time, bound hand and foot, I was thrown into a pool, to stay half an hour. Another time I was hung by thumbs and toes to the ceiling. Again, I was placed head down on a ladder for a period. And I had such experiences as being led around by pencils under my fingernails, and having to drink water mixed with hot Chinese peppers and spices.

Finding me of little use, they decided, after two months, to make me of use, putting me to work for them at underhand schemes. I was taken to the British coal mines at Tongshan, with the order to stir up labor troubles for the British. Disobedience to this command, they told me, meant death, and I knew it. I stayed there for one month, but, I am glad to say I did not perform any useful service for my oppressors.

I realized that sooner or later I would be shot or buried alive. The latter is a common end for captured soldiers or condemned students, and I have had to witness many of these victims dig their own graves, jump in, and be covered up alive by the Japanese.

Escapes, Family Gone

At some risk, I escaped by a Japanese train to Japanese-controlled Peiping. I returned to my home to find it empty. I returned to find that my uncle had been tortured to death after three months in a Japanese prison. I returned to find that nobody knew the fate of my elder brother, who was mysteriously missing, and that other members of my family had all fled. As to distant relatives, they would not shelter or recognize me—an escaped prisoner from the Japanese.

I was alone, penniless, broken in health. But I managed to get some 2,000 miles away to "Free China" in the far Southwest. I am now in Kunming, Yunnan, where I have joined many of my old student friends from Peiping. I am attending the Southwestern Associated University as a freshman.

Don't Hand Them Over!

I have written this record of my experience of Japanese "law" as it is in China, so that the general public will know what Japanese brutality toward arrested students is. It is my hope that, realizing this, the British and French authorities of the Foreign Concessions in Tientsin will not be so ready to hand over Chinese from their areas to the Japanese. In February alone the French handed over eighteen schoolboys, while the British arrested thirteen girls and boys, at the Japanese request, and will probably hand them over. The Japanese have demanded, and received, innumerable students from the Foreign Concessions in Tientsin, and like the eighty middle school students arrested in the American Episcopal Church School in Taian, Shantung, in February, nothing more has ever been heard of them.

Hungarian Skipper Quizzed in Japan

Suspected of espionage, Capt. Nicholas Zoller, master of the Hungarian freighter Nyugat, was taken to Tokyo under police escort on Feb. 24 after being questioned by police at Omuta in Fukuoka Prefecture, *Domei* reported—emphasizing, however, that he was not under arrest. Hungary, of which country Capt. Zoller is a citizen, was one of the signatories of the Anti-Comintern Pact concluded originally between Japan, Germany and Italy.

The 8,000-ton freighter of which he is master arrived in Yokohama in the middle of January after dropping anchor in the closed port of Suyeyoshi, a village on the Hachijo islet, thereby allegedly violating the Military Secrets Act. Capt. Zoller is said to have pleaded that bad weather forced him to enter the closed port, but the police allege that he failed to notify the authorities to that effect and that a photograph was taken by a member of the crew.

First Hungarian ship to reach Japan since the outbreak of the first World War in 1914, the Nyugat carries seven officers and 25 seamen. The Hungarian Minister to Japan, Mr. George de Chika, entertained Capt. Zoller and the officers at tea in the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo after the ship had docked at Yokohama.

Operated by the Neptune Navigation Company of Budapest (Hungary has no seaport and Budapest is technically her port of registry), the Nyugat left Rotterdam at the end of last September, shortly after the outbreak of war in Europe, and sailed to New York. Later she visited Houston, Texas, where she picked up a cargo of scrap-iron for Japan.

Yonai Cabinet Faces Crisis Over Saito Affair

BORN under inauspicious circumstances, the Yonai Cabinet is facing a serious crisis in the Saito affair which may end its career much earlier than was generally expected. Events in the Japanese Diet this week may prove decisive for the fate of the cabinet, as the proposed expulsion of Mr. Saito from the Lower House is approaching a final showdown. Whether Admiral Yonai will weather the crisis cannot be forecasted. However, it seems that the position of his Government has been so weakened by the Saito affair that it will not be surprising if it collapses in the near future.

Confronted with the prospect of prolonged hostilities in China and mounting difficulties at home, particularly in the financial and economic fields, Admiral Yonai has no illusions about the future. He virtually admitted in the Diet last week that the China imbroglio is insoluble when he said the China problem would take considerable time to solve. What a sharp contrast to the confident tone of the bellicose ex-premier, Prince Konoye, that China could be "beaten to her knees in six months." As a wartime premier, Admiral Yonai found that he could do nothing better than to urge further replenishment of national defenses and fostering of economic resources. Although he asserted that Japan would not "bury the hatchet" with Chungking, he found it expedient to qualify his statement with the proviso—"unless and until it abandons its anti-Japanese policy."

Threat Comes from Diet

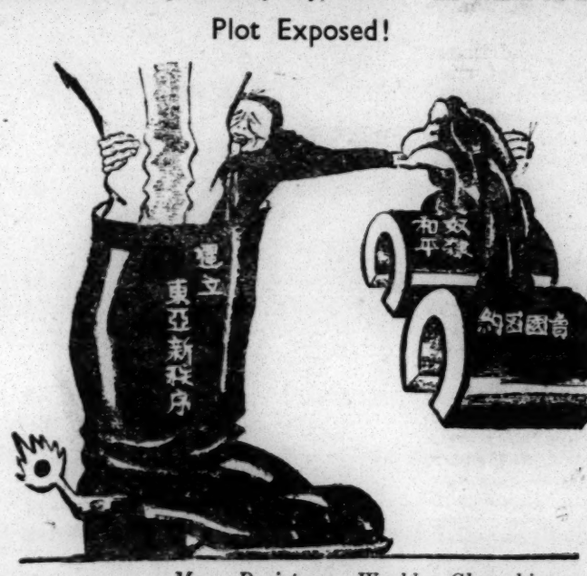
At its very inception, the Yonai Cabinet was not popular, particularly with the Army. Scarcely had the appointment of Admiral Yonai as premier been announced than the *Kokumin Shimbun*, organ of the Army, came out with an outspoken editorial voicing disappointment in his selection and predicting a short life for his government. The immediate threat to the Yonai Cabinet comes, however, not from the Army circles but from an entirely unexpected quarter—the Diet, where Takao Saito, 71-year-old leader of the Minseito Party, on Feb. 2 caused an uproar by challenging the announced policy of the Japanese Government for the settlement of the China affair on the basis of the Konoye statement of Dec. 22, 1938.

Mr. Saito severely criticized the Konoye statement as too weak and idealistic. He asserted that if the conditions laid down in the statement, including non-demand for territorial concessions and indemnities, were to be carried out, Japan would get nothing out of the China war, or in other words her sacrifices in China would have been in vain. Mr. Saito also demanded of Premier Yonai an explanation of the slogan "New Order in East Asia," which, he said, he did not understand.

Saito Gets Backing

The interpellation by Mr. Saito caused a sensation not only in the Diet but also in Japanese Government and Army circles, which demanded his expulsion from the House as a punishment for his "slip of the tongue." The Saito affair has been under examination by the House's Disciplinary Committee for some time, but no definite action has been taken against him. In the meantime, influential members of the Minseito Party, coming to the rescue of Mr. Saito, have banded themselves into an opposition against his explusion "in order to defend the prestige of the Imperial Diet."

Admiral Yonai's Cabinet now finds itself in a dilemma in the Saito case. The Government's motion for the expulsion of Mr. Saito, to succeed, must secure a two-thirds majority in the House. In case the Government fails to obtain the required majority, which is likely to be case in view of the support given Mr. Saito by his own party, it must either dissolve the Diet or resign. Political observers in Tokyo pointed out that in the present state of unrest existing throughout the country, a general election would be highly inadvisable. Therefore, they expressed the belief that the Cabinet itself might be forced to resign if the motion was defeated. With the case of Mr. Saito coming up for final decision in sessions of the Diet this week, the fate of the motion and indirectly of the Government was expected to be decided.



Mass Resistance Weekly, Chungking

The figure in the Japanese military boot is Wang Ching-wei. The shackles in his hand are labeled, "Secret Agreements" and "Slavery and Peace." The inscription on the Japanese military boot reads, "To establish a new order in East Asia."

Refuses to Yield

Meanwhile, Mr. Saito himself continued to maintain an unyielding attitude. "I will stick to the life of a protector of parliamentary politics," he declared. "People call me a national traitor" he continued, "but I made that speech in order to give the Government an opportunity to clarify the real object of the China Incident to the world. The trouble is that everything is kept secret.

"My heart is full of anxiety over welfare of my country. Why doesn't the Premier explain the whole position so that both the members of the Diet and the people in general may be really convinced of the objectives of the China Incident. Japan lacks a real statesman. It is grotesque to watch those people who are determined to punish me.

"Before God, I am convinced of the righteousness of my attitude. If I have committed such a big offense as to require my resignation from the Diet, I shall commit hara-kiri like a man."

Yonai Tries to Explain

While Mr. Saito was summoned last week-end by the Disciplinary Committee of the Lower House to explain his attack on the Government's policy, Premier Yonai made a belated attempt to define the so-called "New Order" in East Asia in the House of Peers.

He pointed out that the "New Order" means the overthrow of the pro-Communist Chiang Kai-shek Government, establishment of good-neighbor relations and economic cooperation between Japan, Manchukuo and China in a joint effort to strengthen their defense against the Comintern.

Under the policy, he said, Japan means to respect the rights and interests of third Powers since the objective of the China campaign is the realization of the spirit of universal brotherhood.

Must be Satisfied

He emphasized that the Japanese people should be satisfied with the construction of the "New Order" even if territorial concessions and indemnities are not demanded from China, since such an objective would more than make up for the moral and material sacrifices made by Japan.

Concerning the "minimum demands" which Japan would ask of China, mentioned in Prince Fumimaro Konoye's statement on December 22, 1938, the Premier reserved his reply "for the proper occasion."

A further indication of Japan's growing lack of enthusiasm for Wang Ching-wei, of whom Japanese officials apparently began to realize that they had expected too much, was afforded by another speech by Premier Yonai in the House of Peers. He said that establishment of the central government in China would be regarded by the Japanese Government as marking only the completion of the first stage of measures to terminate the China conflict. Japan would pay close attention to the attitudes of third Powers towards the new China regime, he added.

Serious Economic Situation

The seriousness of the economic situation in Japan was commented

upon by the *New York Times* on Feb. 23. "Until recently," the paper said, "the Japanese people, trained to stoical acceptance of fate, have shouldered their hardships in Spartan silence. Of late, however, the growing dissatisfaction has become vocal." The rise of commodity prices and the shortage of commodities, particularly rice, in the opinion of the New York paper, may lead to a serious crisis. "The China Incident is a bottomless pit," the paper concluded, "into which are being poured Japan's manhood and hardly-won resources, and no end is in sight."

With hostilities raging from Inner Mongolia to South China, talk of Sino-Japanese peace is out of the question, at least for the present. But in spite of this fact, both Japan and China are apparently framing their respective peace terms, an indication of the nature of which was contained in dispatches from Tokyo and Chunpking this week. It was announced that the basic terms of the agreement between Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese authorities in China last December would be made public shortly. According to the *Japan Times*, the these terms may be summarized as follows:

Japan's Terms Outlined

1. Japan's policy vis-a-vis the new China government is to support it fully, extendisg every possible aid in the fields of economy, military affairs and culture, in the hope trat it will be powerful enough to build a "New Order" in East Asia in co-operation with Japan.

2. When the new China government will be regarded as qualified enough to unify China, Japan will accord it recognition and induce other Powers to do the same.

3. The Japanese Government thinks the building up of a "New Order" in East Asia will not be injured if the new government succeeds to the administration of the Kuomintang Party and has pure Three People's Principles as its guiding principle, provided the new government does not assume "anti-Japanese and pro-Communist policies" in succeeding to the administration of the Kuomintang Party.

Wang to be Guided

The Japanese Government is determined to take full care in guiding the new central government so that it will not commit the "errors" of the Chungking government.

4. The two national companies of Japan in China, the North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company, will not be subject to any change in their legal status as semi-official Japanese concerns even after the establishment of the new central government.

5. The central government will seek to unify the Chinese currency system and establish a new "Central Bank." The Japanese Government assumes that the projected central government will not absorb the Federal Reserve Bank of China in view of its "special mission."

6. The Japanese Government does not intend at present to change the relation of the Japanese yen note and the "yuan" of the Federal Reserve Bank at par.

7. The Japanese Government will adopt a prudent attitude toward "fapi," the legal currency of the Chinese Government, avoiding any radical change likely to affect the economic life of the Chinese.

8. The Japanese Government is determined to make the Chinese understand fully the "tolerant" terms on which Japan is to conclude "peace' with China. The terms are based on the Konoye statement issued in December, 1938, calling for the so-called three principles, namely, joint opposition to the Comintern, economic cooperation between China and Japan, and no territorial or indemnity demands by Japan.

Decay of Government Seen

9. The Chinese Government is "treading the path of decay owing to the raising of a strong party advocating 'peace,' intensification of friction between the Chinese Government and the communists, uneasiness concerning the future of the legal currency or fapi, shortage of materials and decrease in its revenue from customs duties. The military power of the Chinese forces has been so weakened that the strength of one Chinese division is equal to that of one battalion of Japanese troops.

10. The Japanese Government believes, that the Chinese Government "will either decay as a result of healthy development of the new central government and the pressure of the military campaigns by Japanese forces in China, or will dissolve naturally and its elements participate in the new central government under Wang Ching-wei."

Immovable Policy

11. Japan's policy of "not to deal with Chiang Kai-shek" is immovable so long as the Chiang Kai-shek regime does not reconsider its precarious situation and dissolve.

12. The necessity of stationing large Japanese forces in China will be removed when the Chinese Government reconsiders and proposes peace with Japan, or participates in the Wang Ching-wei government. The Japanese Government will consider the "China Incident" ended when "order" in China is restored.

The terms quoted above are evidently a mere an outline. The official text of the agreement, when released, will certainly reveal details more shocking to the Chinese.

China's Sweeping Terms

The Chinese, remaining firm to their policy of prolonged resistance and confident of their ultimate victory, are of strikingly different mind as to the terms of Sino-Japanese peace. Possibly officially inspired, but in any case strongly representative of the general opinion of the people, the Chungking edition of the influential *Ta Kung Pao* outlined China's peace conditions in a special article on Feb. 25. For a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, the *Ta Kung Pao* declared, "The following six immutable principles are necessary:

"I. China's territorial sovereignty must be intact. This includes the return to China of the four northeastern provinces (Manchuria) and already expired leased territories, like Dairen and Port Arthur.

End to Unequal Treaties

"2. Abolition of all unequal treaties between the two countries since the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, including Japan's right to establish concessions and factories in China, as well as rights concerning inland navigation.

"3. In accordance with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's policy, China welcomes foreign capital investments for her economic reconstruction. Japan shall have the same equal rights as any other Powers. All Japanese investments in China, e.g. the South Manchuria Railway, the Fushan coal and Anshan iron mines, shall be fundamentally re-organized, in accordance with Chinese laws. The Chinese Government shall then give such Japanese investments legal supervision and protection.

"4. China shall conclude a commercial treaty with Japan, for the promotion of international trade. Japanese nationals in China must observe Chinese laws, and must be under the jurisdiction of Chinese courts.

Korea and Formosa

"5. The settlement of questions regarding Korea and Formosa must be based on the principle of racial self-determination; and

"6. With regard to the unequal treatment of East Asiatic peoples in the family of nations, China shall, together with Japan, in international conferences fight for international justice and equality.

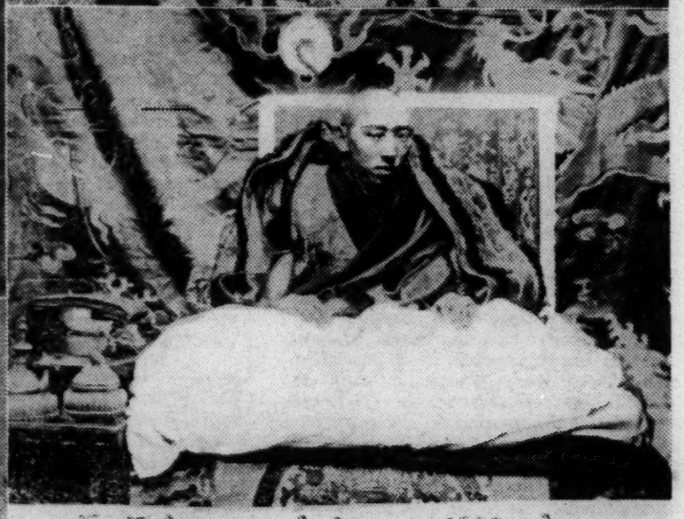
The *Ta Kung Pao* declared that the conclusion of a secret agreement between Japan and Wang Ching-wei would never solve problems affecting the two countries, but would only enhance the Chinese people's determination to carry on the war of resistance.

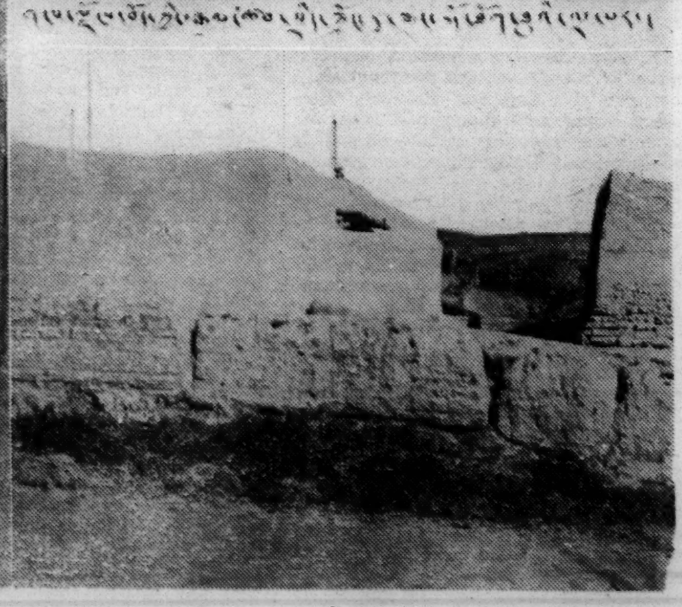
The *Ta Kung Pao* assured the Japanese that China has always had a sympathetic understanding of Japan's aspirations. "If China wins in this war," the paper asserted, "Japan need not fear Chinese retaliation, for China is only fighting for her territorial sovereighty, not against economic cooperation with Japan. She will not recognize Japan's special rights in China, but she must consider

Chungking Envoy

Gen. Wu Chung-hsin, chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, who went to Lhassa to attend the enthronement of the new Dalai Lama as the envoy of the Chinese Government at Chungking.

The New Dalai Lama, his Family and his Homeland





Central News Agency photos

Dalai Lama 14th, new temporal ruler of Tibet, was enthroned at Lhassa on Feb. 22. His Tibetan Majesty shown in the top, left. picture, while in the picture below are seen his parents and two brothers. The picture at top, right, shows a street in Lhassa. In the center is pictured Jeh-Cheng Hutuketu, Regent, who will rule Tibet until the boy monarch reaches the age of 18. Lower right picture is of the rude home in Chinghai (Kokonor) in which the new Dalai Lama was born.

historical and geographical conditions between the two countries."

Fantasy, Japanese Declare

Commenting on the peace terms outlined by the *Ta Kung Pao*, a Japanese Embassy spokesman in Shanghai described them as "a fantasy which was read with much amusement." It could be imagined that terms such as those published by the *Ta Kung Pao* would be presented by Japan to China in the event that Chinese troops overruning Japan were at the gates of Tokyo," the spokesman remarked. But the spokesman seems to have failed to note the point that China does not have to overrun Japan with her troops in order to enforce these terms. The ultimate collapse of Japan's present adventure in China, as expected by the Chinese, will enable them to decide what is the best way for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations in the lasting interests of both countries.

A report from Japanese sources that the National Government intended negotiating peace with Japan through Wang Keh-min and Wang Ching-wei drew an emphatic denial by a spokesman of the Government at Chungking. "The National Government," he affirmed, "is as determined as ever to continue the war of resistance until victory is assured."

Puppet Parleys Continue

Wang Ching-wei's plans for the establishment of his puppet regime appear to be making little headway. More parleys are to be held with his two puppet seniors, Wang Keh-min and Liang Hung-chih, before any definite steps can be taken. Liang came to Shanghai last week to confer with Wang on the matter, but no information regarding the subjects discussed was available. Wang Keh-min was scheduled to go to Nanking on Wednesday of this week to attend the 8th conference of the United Council which is to be held on March 1.

The purpose of the Nanking meeting, according to reports from Peiping, is to solve all the pending issues between Nanking and Peiping. Possibly Liang and Wang will also discuss their common attitude towards the proposed Wang Ching-wei government. After the 8th conference of the United Council, all three puppets will attend a political conference to be held in Nanking on March 6, at which details regarding the organization of the new central government are expected to be announced. After the new regime comes into existence, it was further reported, the Peiping "Provisional Government" will be reorganized as the "North China Political Council" with Wang Keh-min remaining as the head.

Envoy Not Chosen

Tokyo remains undecided as to the choice of envoy to the proposed Wang Ching-wei government. The popular choice, Prince Konoye, is said unable to accept because of his duties as president of the Privy Council, while Koki Hirota, former foreign minister, has declined. Newspaper circles predicted that the erstwhile premier, Gen. N. Abe, would be selected for the post.

Col. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, younger brother of the Japanese Emperor, arrived in China last week on an inspection trip. He visited Canton and the South China war fronts, leaving for Nanking by air on Feb. 21. After a brief stay in Nanking, he proceeded to Shanghai on Feb. 22, returning to Japan the following day by air.

The People's Congress

Although there are still more than eight months ahead, active preparations for the convocation of the Chinese National People's Congress in November are being made by Chungking. The principal mission of the Congress is to discuss and adopt a constitution for China and to fix a date for its enforcement. The basis of the deliberations, a Chungking dispatch stated, will be the final draft of the constitution promulgated by the National Government on May 5, 1936, which contains 148 articles grouped under eight chapters.

"Utterly without foundation" and "ridiculous" were the terms used by the Chinese authorities and French Embassy officials in Chungking to the rumors of alleged demilitarization plans for a Yunnan-Indo-China area, which gained circulation last week through reports issued by the *China News Agency*, organ of Wang Ching-wei. The spokesman of the French Embassy told *Reuter:* "The reports are too absurd for denial. It is a joke." Enquiries in Chinese circles elicited the same emphatic denial.

Nelson T. Johnson, United States Ambassador to China, was expected to arrive at Chungking on Thursday of this week. After stopping briefly at Kunming where he called on and talked with Governor Lung Yun for about half an hour on Feb. 22, the Ambassador, accompanied by Judge Milton J. Helmick, of the United States Court for China, left for Chungking, travelling by car along the newly-completed Yunnan-Szechwan highway.

Dalai Lama's Coronation

An official report on the ceremony for the installation of La-Mu-Teng-Chu, six-year-old Chinese boy born in Chinghai (Kokonor), as the 14th Dalai Lama, was received by the National Government from Gen. Wu Chung-hsin, chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, who attended the ceremony as the Government's special envoy. The ceremony was held on Feb. 22 at Potala Monastery in Lhassa, capital of Tibet. More than 500 officials, including the entourage of Gen. Wu and various Tibetan dignitaries, were present. Jih-Cheng Hutuketu, regent of Tibet, sent a message of respect to Chairman Lin Sen and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, expressing gratitude for the Government's appropriation of $400,000 as expenses for the inauguration of the new Dalai Lama.

The British Government also sent a mission to attend the Lhassa ceremony. Members of the mission were blessed by the new Dalai Lama on Feb. 26, when they presented him gifts on behalf of their government.

EUGENE CHEN DENIES ALLEGED INTERVIEW

The Review has received a telegram from Eugene Chen, formerly minister of the Chinese National Government, now residing in Hongkong, denying that he gave an interview on Feb. 8, attacking Chungking's foreign policy. The alleged interview was summarized and printed in the Feb. 17 issue of _The Review_ on page 422. Mr. Chen's telegram reads: "Have granted no interview as reported agency February Eight and tendentiously summarised Review February seventeenth."

The _China News Agency_, organ of Wang Ching-wei, reported that Eugene Chen made a scathing attack on Chungking's foreign policy and quoted him as saying this policy was a "complete failure." Mr. Chen was also alleged to have criticized Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and to have predicted that his dictatorship would soon collapse. The agency further quoted him as having asserted that the conflict between Chungking and the Communists is steadily increasing and that the future of the war of resistance is not hopeful.

The summary of Mr. Chen's alleged interview was based entirely on the report issued by the _China News Agency_, which alone should be responsible for any misquotation of Mr. Chen.

French Communist Chief Deprived of Nationality

M. Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the French Communist Party who went into hiding when the French Government commenced cracking down on his party after the outbreak of the European war, has been deprived of his French nationality, a decree to this effect having been published in the *Journal Official* in Paris on Feb. 21. Some time ago it was rumored that Thorez had fled to Soviet Russia after being indicted as a deserter from the French Army.

Japanese Army Officers Killed in Plane Crash

Five Army officers, including a lieutenant-general a major-general and an Army engineer, were killed Feb. 25 when an Army plane carrying them from Manchukuo crashed in the neighborhood of Kyoto, the Tokyo War Office announced.

Those killed were Lieut.-Gen. Hisao Hozoji, Major-Gen. Misao Okada, Flight Lieut.-Col. Toshiharu Tsuji, Flight Sub-Officer Isao Nemoto, Flight Sub-officer Yoshio Doi and Army Engineer Isao Kurosawa, the announcement disclosed.

Americans Protest Mail Delays in Wuhan District

The American Consulate-General in Hankow, according to a *Reuter* report from that city on Feb. 26, has made representations to the Japanese authorities regarding official interference with, and consequent lengthy delays in the delivery of, mail addressed to Americans in the Wuhan district. Several copies of the *Shanghai Evening Post* and *North-China Daily News*, also private letters, are said to have been received more than two weeks late after being opened.

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Bus Company Taipan Held Up But Not Victimized

J. D. E. Shotter, general manager of the China General Omnibus Company, and Mrs. Shotter, were held up by armed Chinese men outside the bus depot on Connaught Road about 1.15 a.m. on Feb. 24, but one of the gunmen recognized the taipan and the couple were allowed to go unmolested. They were riding in a taxi along Connaught Road and as they neared the entrance to the bus depot they observed another hire car being stopped at pistol point by six men who ordered the sole Chinese passenger to get out. The latter was seen to depart and the gunmen then stopped the Shotters' car. A tall man, apparently the leader of the gang, said "that's the manager of the bus company" and allowed them to go. It is believed that the gang were lying in wait for some other foreigner, since they had allowed the Chinese passenger in the previous car to depart unhurt.

Murdered Taxi-Dancer Said Spy for Wang

Allegations that Miss Mary Chen, pretty Chinese taxi-dancer who was murdered in Shanghai on Feb. 24, had been working for a pro-Wang Ching-wei group, ferreting out information from Chungking agents who frequent night-spots, was made this week by unofficial Japanese sources, according to the *Shanghai Evening Post*. Miss Chen, who was born in Japan, was shot by gunmen in the Paramount Ballroom last Saturday night and succumbed to her wounds the following day. The deceased girl's income as a taxi-dancer was said to be about $4,000 a month.

Tientsin Britons Classed As Hostile Nationals

Britons were classed as nationals hostile to Japan by the Japanese military spokesman in Tientsin on Tuesday of last week when he declared that only nationals not hostile to Japan would receive passes enabling them to enter and leave the Concessions. The Japanese Consulate-General had announced that passes similar to those given to Americans would be issued on application to Germans, Italians and Spaniards. When asked why Britons were not included, the military spokesman made the aforementioned reply.

Chungking Decree Clamps Down on Gasoline Use

A decree suspending supplies of gasoline for all public and private motor cars was issued by the National Military Council in Chungking, according to a *Domei* report from Hongkong on Feb. 23 which said that the decree applied to all gasoline-burning vehicles except those employed in urgent military service. The measure, the report added, was enforced due to the extreme difficulty in getting gasoline from abroad because of the cutting of the Kwangsi highway and the bombing of the Yunnan Railway by the Japanese.

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Kwangsi Scene of Indecisive Fighting

With anything in the nature of spectacular news from China's war fronts totally lacking, military dispatches from Chinese and Japanese sources have been confined during the past ten days mainly to reports of indecisive fighting around Nanning in southern Kwangsi.

According to a *United Press* message from Chungking on Feb. 26, quoting Chinese dispatches, Chinese troops were conducting furious assaults on points between Yamchow and Nanning while Japanese forces were employing "small-scale pincer movements" aimed at the capture of Wutang, 17 miles northeast of Nanning and one of the points recently reoccupied by the Chinese Army.

Communication Line Cut

Japanese attacks west and northeast of Nanning, according to a *Reuter* report from Chungking, are said to be in the nature of diversions, presumably intended to prevent a large-scale assault on Japanese-occupied Nanning. Chinese troops, the same report said, had several times cut the highway between Nanning and Yamchow (south of Nanning) in the vicinity of Tatang and Siaotung, thus disrupting the Japanese line of communications with the coast. The sum total of reports from the Kwangsi front suggests that when the Japanese recently withdrew their forces to Nanning from Pingyang and Wuming, Chinese troops, after reoccupying all intermediate points, commenced fresh offensive operations which are still in progress, thus confounding Japanese claims that Chinese forces had been annihilated.

A *Reuter* report from Canton on Feb. 24 quoted a Japanese military announcement that Japanese forces, acting on information extracted from a Chinese prisoner raided a house at the foot of the mountains northeast of Liuchow, in Kwangsi Province, in which Generals Pai Chung-hsi, Chang Fa-kwei and Teng Yen-cheng were in conference on Feb. 22. They allegedly destroyed the house and motor cars parked outside, but what happened to the Generals was not stated.

Pai Voices Confidence

According to a *Kuo Min* report from Kweilin on Feb. 22, Gen. Pai Chung-hsi gave an interview in which he asserted that the Japanese invasion of China will fail "as surely as did the German invasion of France during the Great War or Napoleon's march to Moscow." Gen. Pai, who is the director of the Southwestern Provisional Headquarters of the president of the Military Affairs Commission (Gen. Chiang Kai-shek), said it would be erroneous to think that China's victory could be achieved speedily, adding that success could come only through perseverance and prolonged resistance.

There have been fragmentary reports of fighting in Anhwei, Chekiang, Hupeh, Shantung and Suiyuan provinces. A Japanese military spokesman in Shanghai announced on Feb. 23 that the campaign in the eastern extremity of the Shantung promontory had been completed except for mopping-up operations. The following day, the command of the Japanese naval forces in North China announced in Tsingtao that the recently-imposed ban on shipping along the coast of the promontory had been lifted as a result of the completion of military operations.

The Information Section of the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China issued a statement in Nanking on Feb. 23 declaring that during the preceding seven days there had been no sign of any Chinese offensive anywhere in China.

Japan to Purchase, Charter Foreign Shipping

The Japanese Government intends to permit purchase and charter of foreign vessels to relieve the present shortage of ships, according to an announcement by a Government spokesman in the House of Representatives on Feb. 22.

Pointing out that foreign vessels on the Pacific aggregated 750,000 tons, of which 500,000 represented British ships, the spokesman said Japanese ocean-going vessels aggregated 1,680,000 tons before the start of the China conflict but had been reduced now to 1,400,000 tons.

Up to Dec. 1 last year and since the beginning of the hostilities, Japan imported foreign vessels aggregating 450,000 tons, while foreign ships chartered totalled 610,000 tons for the period. This figure now had dropped to one-third of the total, according to the report.

Asama Maru Germans Handed Over to Japan

Nine out of 21 German passengers of the Japanese liner Asama Maru, who were forcibly removed from the vessel by the British Navy on Jan. 21, were surrendered to Japanese authorities on Feb. 29 near the point where they were originally seized. The Germans were taken from Hongkong aboard a British vessel.

The Tokyo Foreign Office declared that the surrender would take place "off Yokohama." It was recalled that the Asama Maru was halted by a British cruiser at a point 35 miles off the coast of Japan and 21 German passengers were removed.

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Communist-K.M.T. Accord Declared Due

RELATIONS between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, brought into public prominence as a result of recent reports of widespread clashes between Government and Communist armies in Shansi and Shantung provinces, was the subject of a *Reuter* report from Chungking on Feb. 24 which said that negotiations between the Chinese Government and the Communists were expected to produce an agreement shortly.

Disputed questions under discussion, it was stated, concerned the size of the armies under Communist control and the area which they control. In this latter connection, it is alleged that the Communists, not content with the areas allotted to them by the Chinese Government under the Sian agreement (December, 1936) have extended their territorial domain in the Northwest. Formerly controlling only there hsien in northeastern Shensi, the Sino-Japanese hostilities have enabled the Eighth Route (former Red) Army to extend their control in accordance with the exigencies of the military struggle against Japan. This has led to friction between the Communists and the Chinese authorities which is now expected to end with signature of a new agreement.

A *Domei* report from Nanking on Feb. 22, quoting "good authority," declared that the Communists had submitted five demands to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, as follows:

Red Demands on Chiang

1. Strengthening of the anti-Japanese united front by the establishment of a Communist-Kuomintang coalition government.
2. Formal recognition of the existence of the Chinese Communist Party, which under the present one-party system of government does not officially exist as far as Chungking is concerned.
3. Recognition of the "paramount influence" of the Eighth Route Army in northwest China and of the independence of the New Fourth Army (Communist-controlled semi-guerrilla force in central China).
4. Banning of the slogan "Down with the Eighth Route Army!" which is used by Chungking troops in the Northwest.
5. Recognition of the right of Communists to engage in political activity within the military and administrative organizations of the Chinese Government.

These demands were said to have been submitted to Gen. Chiang over the signatures of Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai, outstanding leaders of the Chinese Communists.

Another *Domei* report from Taiyuan, Japanese-occupied capital of Shansi Province, on Feb. 22, stated that one Shansi division and seven independent brigades recently joined the Communists as a concomitant of friction between the Communists and the Kuomintang due to mass surrenders of Chinese soldiers to Japanese forces. Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, former chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government and now commander of Chinese troops in the unoccupied areas of Shansi, had suffered a "heavy blow" in his campaign to prevent the Sovietization of those areas as a result of defections to the Communists, the report asserted.

Soviet Ship Carrying Chinese Wolfram Held

Wolfram ore, exported by the Chungking Government to Germany under a barter agreement, constituted the bulk of the cargo of the Soviet 2,500-ton freighter Selenga brought into Hongkong under British naval escort on Jan. 13, the *Asahi* chain of newspapers reported in Tokyo on Feb. 23. Wolfram, from which tungsten is derived, is an important item on the British contraband list.

The Selenga was halted by a British warship near Formosa on Jan. 11. With a British boarding party of 12 men aboard, the vessel was taken under escort to Hongkong. Included in 2,380 tons of cargo, valued at HK $700,000, were 1,000 tons of wolfram taken aboard the Selenga at Manila. It had been shipped from China through Hanoi to the Philippines, the *Asahi* stated.

The Selenga, formerly the Neath Abbey, is a 29-year-old ship which formerly flew the Red Ensign.

Japan Said Conciliatory On Yunnan Rail Bombings

The official Japanese reply to France's protests against the aerial bombing of the Yunnan Railway was forwarded to Paris by the French Ambassador in Tokyo on Feb. 23, according to a *United Press* report from the French capital the following day. French official circles were said to have stated that Japan's reply was conciliatory and showed a real desire to settle the question of the Feb. 1 bombing in which a train was blasted and many persons, including five French women and children, killed. The reply, however, mentioned only this one air attack, whereas there were four all told, including two which occurred during the preceding week.

British Deny Secret Accords with Japanese

The British Foreign Office denied on Feb. 24 that there was any truth in a recent *Domei* report from London, published in the Far East, stating it was "reliably understood" that Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, had indicated to the Japanese Ambassador on Feb. 20 that the British Government regarded the question of Chinese silver stored in the British Concession in Tientsin as virtually settled and had intimated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had assented to a plan for transferring the silver to a neutral bank.

The British Embassy in Shanghai last week denied rumors that Britain was preparing to sign a secret treaty with Japan which would give the latter a free hand in China in exchange for a Japanese undertaking to keep hands off British possessions. "This story is a complete and utter fabrication, without any foundation of fact whatever. No such pact exists and no negotiations for the conclusion of such a pact are contemplated," the British Embassy declared.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

January 30

Fighting continued in the vicinity of Hsiaoshan on the southern shore of the Chientang River in East Chekiang and in the sector west of Paotow in Suiyuan, but no important developments were reported. Fighting in Hupeh and Hunan halted by heavy snowfall. Use of monkeys by Japanese troops fighting on the Kiangsi front near Nanchang reported for the first time by Chinese field dispatches. More than 100 monkeys said to have been killed.

The Executive Yuan officially approved the selection of the six-year-old Kokonor-born Chinese boy, Lamu Tung-chu, as the 14th Dalai Lama of Tibet, who will be enthroned on Feb. 22 at Lhasa.

The food situation in the British Tientsin Concession becomes acute as the Japanese enforce severe restrictions on foodstuffs passing through the Japanese-guarded barriers.

Wang Ching-wei's secret agreement with the Japanese and his "peace movement" strongly denounced by various Chinese army commanders and high provincial authorities, according to telegrams received at Chungking.

Pravda, official organ of the Soviet Government, denounced Wang Ching-wei as "traitor" because of his secret agreement with the Japanese.

The **Chinese-American Daily News** in Shanghai suspended for two weeks by order of the Shanghai Municipal Council. No explanation for the action was given; pressure from Japanese and Wang Ching-wei quarters believed the cause, because the paper recently published full details of the Wang-Japanese deal.

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January 31

Heavy fighting progressing in West Suiyuan, where the Japanese reported to have launched a fresh offensive on Jan. 29. The Japanese said advancing in two columns, one of which is pushing towards Wuyuan, 110 miles west of Paotow.

The British Embassy at Chungking denied a press report from London dated Jan. 25 alleging that Great Britain was attempting to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the lapse of the U. S.-Japanese trade treaty to push British exports to Japan.

The Commission for the demarcation of the "Manchukuo"-Outer Mongolia border, on which Japan, "Manchukuo," Outer Mongolia and Soviet Russia were represented, had disbanded, declared the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman.

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February 1

Major battle looming in the Nanning area, as nearly four divisions of Japanese were being massed in South Kwangsi between Nanning and the sea coast, according to Chinese army spokesman in Chungking.

Some 30,000 Japanese troops, aided by several hundred armoured cars and squadrons of airplanes, now participating in the present drive from Paotow into Ordos, Mongolia, along three routes, according to Chinese field dispatches. The Japanese push strongly resisted by Chinese forces along the Paotow-Wuyuan highway.

With the re-convocation of the Japanese Diet, the Army and Navy Offices announced plans calling for the record expenditure of more than Yen 10,000,000,000 for Japan's rearmament program over a period of six years.

The Japanese Government will drastically oppose any third Power attempts to block Japan's efforts to establish a "New Order" in East Asia, declared Premier Admiral Yonai in the Diet.

The cold wave in Shanghai during December and January claimed more than 2,000 lives among the poor and distitute, according to a **China Press** report.

*
**

February 2

March 15 reported to have been chosen as the date for the inauguration of the Japanese-sponsored "Chinese Central Government" under Wang Ching-wei.

More than a hundred persons, including about 10 foreigners, reported to have been killed or injured when 27 Japanese planes (yesterday) bombed the Yunnan Railway at a point about 83 kilometers from the French Indo-China border.

Japanese claimed the capture of Pingyang, important Kwangsi city 45 miles northeast of Nanning.

China's first national marine college inaugurated in Chungking aboard the steamer **Kiangshun.**

February 8

Japanese vanguard at Pingyang reported encircled by Chinese forces. Chinese positions at Pingyang and Kunlungkwan severely bombed by Japanese planes.

Severe fighting still in full swing with the Chinese forces stubbornly resisting the Japanese drive southward from Paotow.

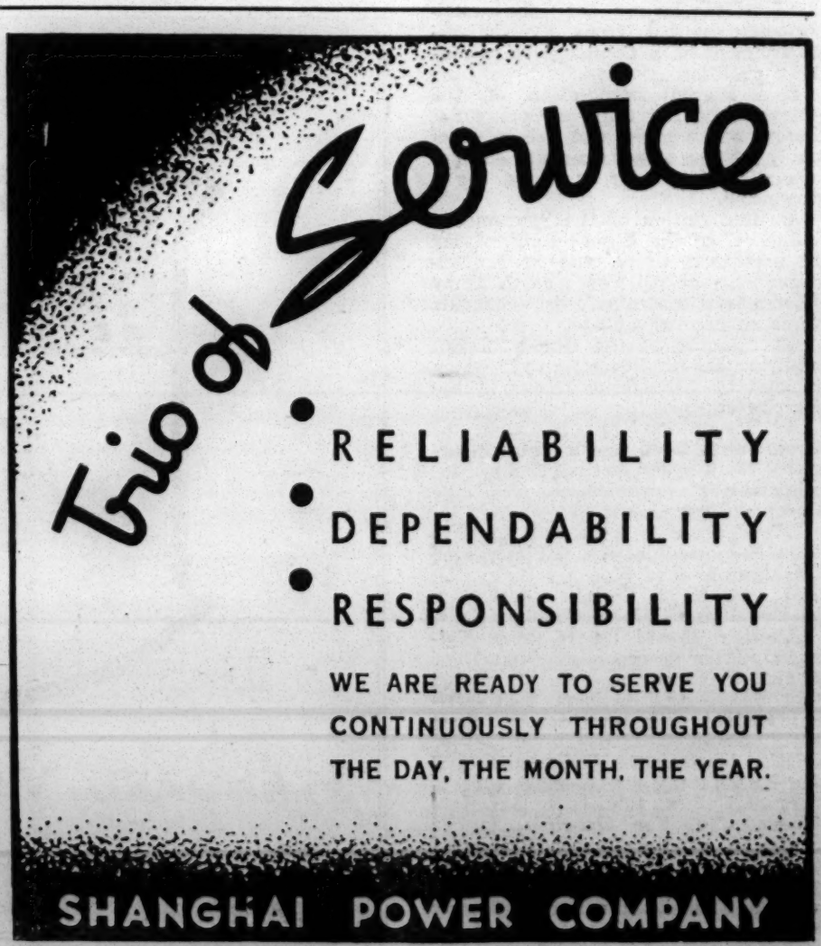
Five Europeans (mostly French), 24 Annamites and 82 Chinese were killed or wounded during the Japanese air raid on the Yunnan Railway on Feb. 1, according to official sources in Kunming. The Yunnan Railway was again bombed today following a severe air battle between Chinese and Japanese planes over Kaiyuan in Yunnan, about 100 miles from the Indo-China border.

An uproar caused in the Japanese Diet yesterday when Takao Saito, leader of the Minseito Party, criticized the government's policy in dealing with the China incident, challenged the Konoye statement of Dec. 22, 1938 and demanded an explanation of the term "New Order" in East Asia. Saito said that if the Konoye statement were rigidly carried out, Japan would get nothing out of the China war. War and Navy Ministers attacked Saito for his intellepation and demanded his expulsion from the Diet.

Premier Admiral Yonai said that Japan's policy for the settlement of the China war was "fixed and immutable." He added that Japan would support Wang Ching-wei in his plans for the establishment of a new government in China.

Tokyo War Office confirmed the death of Major-General Masao Nakamura who was killed in action near Nanning on Nov. 25 last year.

Japanese military spokesman in Shanghai alleged that the U.S.S. **Luzon**, carrying on board the American Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson, was fired upon (yesterday) by Chinese field artil-



Who's Who in China

Sun Jen-ling, Government official; born at Kweilin, Kwangsi, 1892; graduate of the Kweilin High School; studied law at the Kwangsi Law College; Secretary to the Civil Governor of Kwangsi, 1924; Secretary to the Commissioner for Civil Affairs of Kwangsi, 1925; Secretary of the Kwangsi Provincial Government, 1926; Magistrate of Nanning

孫仁林字紹園

Sun Jen-ling

and concurrently member of the Committee for the Readjustment of Party Affairs in Nanning 1927; Director of the Consolidated Tax Bureau, Nanning, 1929; Secretary-General of the Kwangsi Provincial Government, 1931; member of the Kwangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Director of its General Affairs Department, since 1934; Director of the Kwangsi Provincial Bank, since 1936; member of the Kwangsi Mass Mobilization Committee and member of the Kwangsi Anti-Enemy Support Committee, since 1938; Chief Secretary of the Kwangsi Mass Mobilization Committee, since 1940; address: Kwangsi Provincial Government, Kweilin, Kwangsi.

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lery at Tikang, 20 miles above Wuhu, while en route to Shanghai down the Yangtsze from Hankow.

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* *

February 4

Japanese planes yesterday again bombed the Yunnan Railway; the same bridge which was hit during the raid on Feb. 1 was attacked. The raid cut both railway and telegraphic communications on the spot.

Casualties from the Japanese raid on the railway on Feb. 1 estimated at about 150. The victims had not yet been identified, but the known foreign casualties included Madame Daviet, wife of a French official on the railway, and their child.

Both Paris and Washington yesterday protested to Japan against the bombing of the Yunnan Railway.

The **Central Daily News** at Chungking denounced the Japanese raid on the railway as a "deliberate affront to Third Powers in China."

The U.S.S. **Luzon** was not fired upon, as alleged in a statement made a Japanese spokesman in Shanghai, according to information released by the an American naval spokesman upon return of the **Luzon** to Shanghai and confirmed by the American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, who was aboard the gunboat at the time of the reported incident. Mr. Johnson returned to Shanghai from an inspection trip to Nanking and Hankow.

Burma Legislature Wants No Part in Britain's War

A resolution regretting the inclusion of Burma in the present European war against the will of her people was passed by the Burmese Legislative Assembly on Feb. 24, according to a *Domei* report from Rangoon. The resolution also specifically assailed the policy of the British Government in restricting the authority of the Burma government, the report said.

Huge Strikes Said Looming in India

Labor troubles, closely tied in with the movement for independence, are plaguing the British authorities in India, according to a *Transocean* report from Rome on Feb. 23 which said that 55,000 textile workers in Bombay and another 70,000 in Ahmedabad had decided to strike on Monday of this week following breakdown of negotiations for a wage increase.

According to the Rome newspaper *Tevere*, serious rioting has been taking place in Delhi, several persons being killed and a number injured in clashes with the police.

Meanwhile, troubles continue on India's Northwest Frontier. According to a *United Press* report from Bombay on Feb. 24, frontier tribesmen and British troops clashed in the Ahmadizai region. The tribesmen were said to be resisting the advance of British Indian troops, although the latter gained initial objectives near Gumatti "after a determined infantry and artillery assault." British casualties were reported "light."

The Rome newspaper *Piccolo* reported Feb. 23 that the British military command in India had decided on large-scale military action in the border region of Waziristan, where the hostile forces of the Fakir of Ipi have lately been active against British authority.

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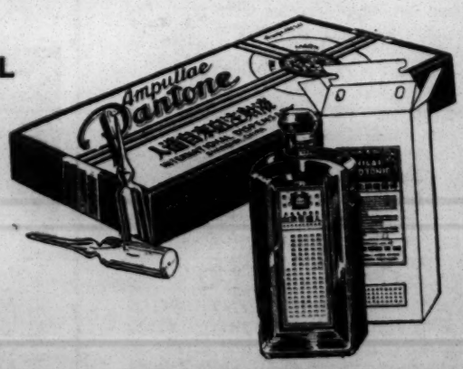


Men and Events

C. M. McDonald, correspondent for *The Times*, London, departed for Chungking, via Hongkong, last week. He will be absent from Shanghai for about two months.

*

Culinary note from the Japanese war front: "Coffee is being made from roast sweet potatoes! It is found as good as good imported coffee—a factory has been established at cost of Yen 100,000"—*Hochi*, Feb. 19.

*

Miss Lee Ya-ching, well-known Chinese aviatrix, who is planning an aviation tour of South America, involving a flight of 25,000 miles and visits to 16 South American capitals, was scheduled to leave New York on March 16.

*

Admiral W. A. Glassford, Commander of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol, spoke on the subject, "The Navy in the Pacific," at a meeting of the American University Club at luncheon at the American Club on Tuesday, Feb. 27.

*

In order to effect a further saving of paper, the Tokyo Ministry of Communications has decided to reduce the size of telegraph forms from 19 centimeters in width to 11 centimeters. This will necessitate the reduction of characters (symbols) from 60 to 50, according to the report.

*

The Rev. C. B. Rape, head of the Methodist Episcopal Church and well-known American missionary of Chungking, departed from that city this week for the United States on a year's furlough. Rev. Mr. Rape has resided in Chungking for 31 years. He will be accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Rape.

*

The DeVry Cinema Corporation, headed by N. Nathanson, has been granted the exclusive right to distribute films of the United China Motion Picture Company in Japan, Siam, Malaya, Java and the Philippines, according to reports published in the Chinese papers this week. Mr. Nathanson was said to have had extensive experience in the distribution of films in the United States. The contract was said to involve $5,000,000.

*

The bodies of a 350-pound tiger and her cub, recently captured 200 miles east of Harbin by a Russian hunter named A. Kochetoff, were sold to a Chinese medicine dealer for $2,200, Manchurian currency. According to the account in the *Manchuria Daily News*, the tigers put up a stiff fight and killed two of the hounds before they were overpowered. The Chinese medicine shop, which purchased the carcasses, has advertised certain parts of the bodies, particularly the heart, as being of special merit for medical purposes.

Jewish emigres from Germany, numbering 102, who came to Shanghai last year, will shortly depart for Saigon, en route for France where they will join the French Foreign Legion for service in the war against the Nazis. The group, with others, will be trained and outfitted at Saigon. The French Consul-General announced on Sept. 3 that foreign volunteers would be accepted for service in the war.

*

Eijiro Takahashi, world-famous Japanese actor of the Kabuki (classical theater) died in Tokyo on Feb. 23 at the age of 60. He made a tour of Europe and America as far back as 1906 in order to study the drama of the West. In 1928 he visited Soviet Russia at the invitation of Vsevolod Meyerhold, the famous Russian playwright and producer. The French Government conferred on him the Order of Officer d'Academie in 1935.

*

A group of American and Chinese physicians and educators departed from Shanghai on Sunday, Feb. 25 for Chungking, via Hongkong, where they will hold a conference with Dr. L. L. Williams of the U. S. Public Health Service on the subject of eradication of malaria in Yunnan Province. The group which traveled from Shanghai to Hongkong on the Italian steamer, Conte Biancamano, included Dr. H. S. Houghton of Peking Union Medical College, Drs. L. C. Fong and C. Y. Chow of P. U. M. C., Dr. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University and Dr. M. C. Balfour, representative of the Rockefeller Foundation at Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bills of Shanghai planned to depart on Saturday, March 2 for San Francisco for a visit with their four children who are in school there. Mr. Bills is president of Bills Motors, agents for the Ford Motor Company in the Shanghai district.

*

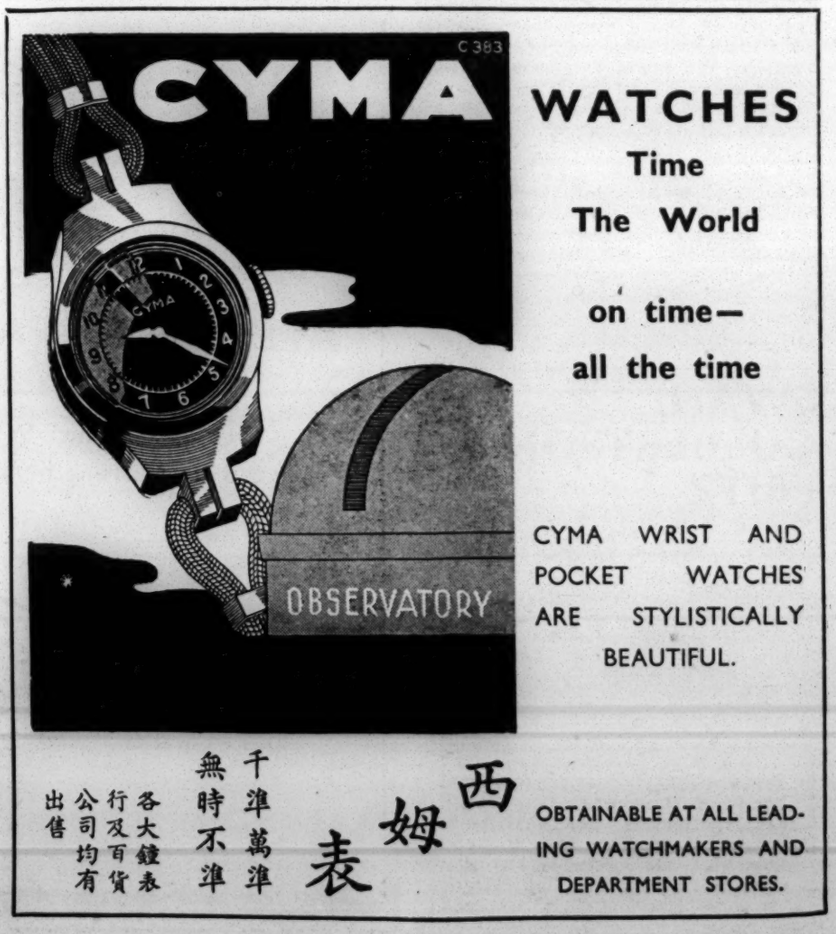
The National Government, Chungking, on Feb. 27, issued a mandate commending the work of Dr. Joseph Beach, former president of West China Union University, Chengtu. The mandate stated that Dr. Beach had raised approximately five million dollars for the founding and endowment of the institution.

*

The China Navigation Company, described by *Domei* as a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise, was inaugurated in Shanghai last Sunday with a capital of Yen 30,000,000, the inaugural meeting of shareholders taking place in the Nippon Club on Boone Road. The firm will engage in shipping along the China coast and the inland waters of China, including the Yangtsze (when it is opened), the report said.

*

The Treasury Department in Washington is said to be contemplating a lifting of the restrictions governing the gold market and the issuance of gold coins. Since President Roosevelt fixed the gold purchase price at $35 per ounce six years ago, the Treasury has acquired gold to the value of about $11,000,000,000. Present gold holdings of the Treasury total approximately $18,000,000,000, or about two-thirds of the gold reserve of the entire world.



Capt. G. Prelli, recently appointed Italian Naval Attache to Japan, arrived in Tokyo on Monday, Feb. 26 to assume his duties.

•

Mr. and Mrs. Bang How of the Commercial Press of Shanghai are visiting in New York with their daughter, who is is school there.

•

Jacques E. Marcuse, formerly in charge of the French *Havas* agency's office in Hankow and later transferred to the home office in Paris, has returned to Shanghai.

•

Lady Kerr, wife of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, departed from Hongkong by airplane for Chungking on Feb. 26, according to reports in the Chinese papers.

•

Miss Mary Jo Buchan, daughter of Robert Buchan, broker of Shanghai, is sailing from San Francisco on March 8 for Shanghai where she will visit her father. Miss Buchan has been in school in the United States.

•

Rear Admiral G. W. Wenecker, recently appointed German Naval Attache in Japan, arrived in Tokyo on Monday, Feb. 26. Admiral Wenecker was former Captain of the German pocket battleship Deutschland.

•

Capt. H. E. H. Nicho
British river gunboat, Sandpiper, departed from Chungking on Feb. 23 for Shanghai, traveling overland by way of Hunan, Kiangsi and Chekiang to Ningpo, the same route traveled by the crew of the Sandpiper on their way to Shanghai a month ago. Since the withdrawal of British naval forces from the Yangtsze, the British naval authorities have left the Sandpiper in charge of James Taylor, former official of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company.

•

Bishop Ralph A. Ward, well-known American missionary, who has resided in West China for some 30 years, and who arrived in Shanghai recently, stated in an interview in the *China Press* that "there is evidence on all sides of a flowering of a new spirit among the people." He told of a Chinese woman, formerly a teacher in a university, who was now working with the Chinese army for only $20 a month. He said it was "high time" that folks realized that military control of the Chinese people in this era of history is impossible.

•

The headquarters of the French forces in China have been officially transferred from Tientsin to Shanghai, according to announcement of the French authorities this week. Col. Casseville, Commander-in-Chief of French forces in China, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, Feb. 24 and will establish his headquarters here. He was accompanied by Captain Florent, Chief-of-Staff. Col. Casseville was met upon arrival here by French diplomatic, Consular and Municipal officials. Six companies of French troops, quartered at Shanghai, were also stationed on the French Bund for review by Col. Casseville. They were commanded by Major D'Artigue, Commander of French Forces here.

Mrs. Helen Byram Burdick filed suit for divorce against her husband, Don Burdick, in Bridgeport, Connecticut on Feb. 20, according to *United Press*. Mrs. Burdick charged her husband with cruelty and demanded custody of her two children, Ann, aged eight, and Barbara, aged six. Burdick was originally connected with the Chinese Maritime Customs, but resigned to become a broker in Shanghai. Mrs. Burdick is the daughter of Harry E. Byram, well-known American railway executive.

•

The deposits of Chinese citizens constitute 95 per cent of the total deposits in the British Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, according to *United Press* message from Hongkong on Feb. 23. The deposits of Chinese customers of the British bank amount to $840,000,000, Hongkong currency. Total deposits amount to $2,500,000,000 in Chinese national currency, according to the report. The sum amounts to 85 per cent of the total of legal tender issued by the four Governmental Banks of China, which is slightly over $3,000,000,000.

•

Mrs. Edna Lee Potter of Shanghai, who went to the United States several months ago to supervise the publication of her new book dealing with her experiences as a correspondent in China, planned to sail from San Francisco on the President Cleveland on March 8. Her book has been named an alternate on the list of best books published monthly by the Book-of-the-Month Club, hence is expected to have a wide sale. A reception in Mrs. Potter's honor was given on Feb. 17, by former residents of Shanghai who are living in the vicinity of New York.

•

Lieut.-Commander Gustav Kley, retired, who served for many years with the German Far Eastern Squadron, being remembered by old-timers here as the "Yangtsze Admiral," died Feb. 23 in Luebeck, Germany, at the age of 77. After the Boxer Rebellion at the turn of the present century, he escorted Frau Von Kettler, wife of the German Minister who had been killed in Peking, to Japan. Afterwards he served as general pilot for the German Far Eastern Squadron, especially along the Yangtsze, during which time he acquired the title of "Yangtsze Admiral" in naval circles here. He made more than 600 trips up and down river without a single mishap occurring to a ship in his charge.

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The reputation of these renowned pills is world-wide on account of their proved efficacy in all cases where a tonic is required, so if you are in danger of nervous exhaustion, or any of its attendant evils, take a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; they will restore you to vigorous health as they have countless others who found their health failing. At chemists everywhere.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

Build up your Blood and Nerves.

Practically 800 persons, including Consular, Municipal, representatives of Defense Forces and local residents of the International Settlement and French Concession attended the Washington Birthday Reception given by the Commanding Officer and Officers of the Fourth Marines at the French Club. The members of the American Club and guests, numbering more than 300, held their annual dinner on the evening of Feb. 21 at the Club. The Daughters of the American Revolution held their function at the rooms of the American Women's Club on Bubbling Well Road on the evening of Feb. 23. Addresses were delivered by Prof. and Mrs. Donald Roberts of St. John's University who presented jointly the topics, "An American Civilization," and "Changing Institutional Life and the Arts."

•

W. E. Fairbairn, Assistant Commissioner, who has been connected with the Shanghai Police Administration for 33 years, retired from the service this week. Mr. Fairbairn's work has chiefly been concerned with the physical training and drilling departments, his first appointment being musketry and drill instructor. In 1917 he trained 300 Chinese members of the force in the use of swords and the following year trained 700 Chinese members in the use of the .303 Martini carbine, resulting in the killing and wounding of 10 armed criminals in four months. He introduced the 45 Colt automatic in 1919 and initiated the bullet identification system. He also introduced the "mob fighting system," and the use of bullet-proof vests. He led a crusade resulting in the closing of all gambling joints in the city in 1929. He is the author of two- books, "Defendu," depicting a system of self-defense in general use among police departments in the Far East and "Scientific Self-Defense," published in America.

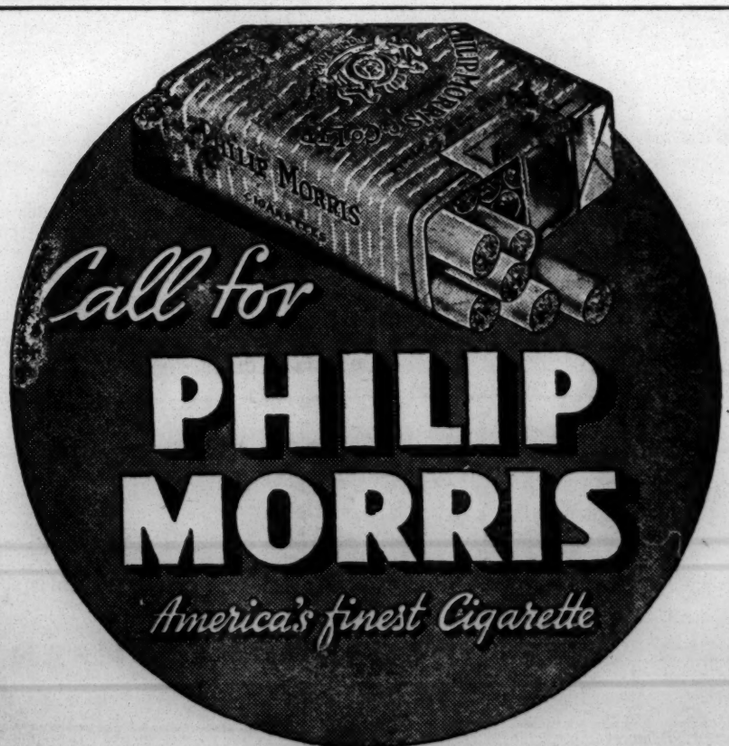
The Tokyo newspaper *Hochi*, on Feb. 25, published an article accusing workers connected with the Salvation Army of "espionage" work in Japan on behalf of the British Secret Service. The article charged that the Salvation Army had transmitted to London information concerning Japanese troops transported to China, together with information about the number of dead and wounded, and alleged that this information had been transmitted from London to the Chinese authorities in Chungking.

•

The annual meeting of the Catholic Federation of Shanghai was held on Sunday, Feb. 19 at the quarters of the organization, 235 Rue Bourgeat. Fr. L. F. McGreal, S. J., president of the Federation, presided, with thirty-eight members present. The secretary, R. J. E. Price, read a report dealing with the activities of the group during the year. He stated that the members had collected and distributed large quantities of clothing to needy persons and had collected the sum of $2,132.15 which also had been expended. A reception had been held for Fr. B. F. McDonald, S. J., who had been transferred from Shanghai. Father McGreal urged the members to promote Catholic Action and observe the clause in the constitution of the order which states that the object is to "unite Catholics in the service of their Church and of religion in general." The club section of the organization now has 68 members, it was announced.

•

The Manchukuo Government, according to report from Hsinking on Feb. 5, has decided to order two 100,000-kilowatt electrical generators in the United States. The generators are required for the large hydro-electric project at Shuifengtung on the Yalu River on the Korean border. It was originally intended to purchase all of the machinery in Germany, but the war situation in Europe made it necessary to divert the orders for machinery to Japan and the United States. Five large dynamos will be manufactured by the Shibaura Engineering Works in Tokyo. The rapid industrial growth of Manchukuo, accelerated by the transfer of war plants from Japan, has made it necessary for the Army authorities to speed up the construction of the Shuifengtung plant on the Yalu and another plant on the Sungari River. Three large generators for the Sungari plant will be completed in Japan by September, stated the report. An earlier order placed in the United States for three 70,000-kilowatt generators, by the Manchuria Electric Corporation, for the Sungari development, will be filled early in the present year. One generator was scheduled for shipment in January and the others by the end of June. They were built by the Westinghouse Company. Three additional generators of similar size, two to be built in Japan and one in Germany, will also be delivered this year, the one ordered in Germany is also to be delivered "despite the war," stated the report.



New Books of Interest in the Far East

Delightful Novel

ILLUSION IN JAVA—By Gene Fowler. Published by Random House, New York. 303 pages.

Those who have read Gene Fowler's *Timberline*, and *The Great Mouthpiece* will find in *Illusion in Java* a hitherto unsuspected facet in the author's literary craftsmanship.

Ajoks, son of a Javanese peasant who has wasted his patrimony in profligacy, lives in a world of music unmindful of the necessity of grubbing in the earth to keep the family rice bowl filled. Gifted as the leading village performer on the bonan, Ajoks is the sorrow of his mother who begrudges his music as time wasted from the plow. When her husband uses the tax money to buy a bonan for her son, thereby being obliged to serve a sentence in jail, her cup of woe is brimming over. After his release from prison, she pawns the bonan to buy ceremonial rice to welcome him back to the family circle.

Ajoks, in love with the daughter of his father's creditor and worst enemy, despairs of ever obtaining sufficient dowry to win the girl. Fortune smiles when the family plow-bull, birthmarked and slightly deformed, is recognized by an agent of the great Su, the medicine king of Surabay, as a health talisman. The agent offers an unheard-of price if Ajoks will deliver the animal at his master's palace.

On the journey, Ajoks plays before the district regent, is fascinated by the great Su's mistress, but in the moment of his triumph learns that grandeur is an illusion and that all he wants is his native village and his first love.

The book abounds in native folklore. Lyric in its beauty, *Illusion in Java* marks a new milestone in Fowler's literary achievement.

V. K.

Education for Adults

WHO ARE THESE AMERICANS? —By Paul B. Sears. Illustrated by the author. The Peoples Library, MacMillan Co., New York, 1939. 116 pages. Cloth, U.S. 60 cents.

The Peoples Library, a series of books planned and edited by a committee of the American Association for Adult Education, offers introductory books dealing with vital subjects of the day, written in the language of the people.

The point of departure in this book by Dr. Sears of Oberlin College, is that the American must know about himself and his country before he can see his rightful place as an effective citizen. (The word American is "generously" used to mean a citizen of the United States!) This understanding is to built up by a conception of the geographical and racial forces which have developed the United States. To this Dr. Sears adds a simple explanation of the effect of environment upon the individual.

The pattern of American life, he says, must be replanned and reshaped on a broad foundation "using science not merely for the creation of profits, but for the betterment of human relations and human living." This implies, he believes, no new system of government in the United States, but a reviving faith in democracy. This faith rests upon the ordinary citizen, and to him the idealistic appeal of the book is made.

F.M.R.

Japan Sans Politics

INTERVIEWING JAPAN—By Adrienne Moore; Hokuseido Press, Tokyo. 270 pages.

If you are looking for an apology for Japan's war in China or for an interpretation of the "New Order" in East Asia, you won't find it in Miss Moore's volume of interviews. The author has completely ignored politics and politicians, thereby giving us a volume that may be read by pro-Japanese, anti-Japanese or neutral readers without offending anybody's sensibilities.

Miss Moore's choice of subjects includes rock gardens, hair-dressing, dwarfed trees and such typically Japanese characters as geisha, sumo wrestlers and tailors to the clergy. Each subject is delineated through the reflections of a Japanese most fitted to discuss it, but rounded out by the author's own observation and research. Most of the sketches are enlivened by bits of humorous anecdote.

Chapter headings are oftimes misleading. For instance the sketch entitled "Ladies Should Wear Underpants," deals with the reminiscences of a volunteer fireman, Mr. K. Ishiwata. To quote his own explanation

T'IEN HSIA MONTHLY

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Published by the Sun Yat-sen Institute for the Advancement of Culture and Education, Chungking.

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February, 1940 Vol. X. No. 2

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of the fire department's interest in this matter of feminine wearing apparel: "Something just had to be done about the women after the Shirokiya Department Store blaze about eight years ago. A lot of sales girls were trapped on the top floors of the building. Some of them wouldn't jump. Not even when the firemen commanded them to leap into their nets. So they were burned alive. I found out later that they had refused to jump because they were too modest. They just weren't appropriately dressed for the occasion and preferred death to jumping while the crowds looked up from below. Now the wearing of pants is more universal. They jump these days, I'm glad to say."

Another interesting character depicted by Miss Moore is Mr. Kiyoshi Takahashi, second-hand clothes king of Japan. He has made his fortune by importing old clothes from the United States and selling them in Japan. In the boom years before the Great War, Mr. Takahashi used to make 50,000 yen a month by selling second-hand American clothes on which he cleared a profit of 20 per cent.

Presumably the second-hand clothes king is now living on the profit from his past transactions, inasmuch as practically all imports from abroad other than war materials have been prohibited since the beginning of the China conflict.

V.K.

Italians Quell Food Rioting in Tientsin

Flour Riots broke out in the Italian Concession at Tientsin on Feb. 19 when 1,000 Chinese demonstrated, shouting "Give us bread! Give us flour!" Italian police used water hoses to disperse the demonstrators, *United Press* reported. Flour shops in the Chinese section of the city were reported to have closed their doors because of recent cases of looting by hungry, desperate people, unable to buy the northern staple at the price of $20 a bag. Authorities of the French Concession opened a flour sales office to retail flour at $15 a bag.

An equally serious food situation has arisen in Peiping, where early last week the price of rice soared to $100 a bag due to shortage. There is also a shortage of meat and flour, *Reuter* reported.

Alleged Chinese Terrorists Extradited in Tientsin

Nineteen Chinese, including two women, were extradited to the puppet Chinese court in Tientsin by the British and French authorities in that city on Feb. 15, *Reuter* reported. They were arrested by the police of the British and French Concessions following the alleged discovery of a bomb in a French Concession movie house last month. Police also raided the supposed headquarters of the alleged terrorists and found arms and chemicals stored there, the *Reuter* report said.

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